Elizabeth McKellar

of Windsor, New South Wales

Scottish thief - Australian matriarch

A history of Elizabeth McKellar (1783-1870), her children and grandchildren.

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PREFACE

This history was originally written in 1981 as part of my study towards a diploma in Family Historical Studies (Society of Australian Genealogists) and is by no means complete, even within the period it covers. There were many avenues left unexplored, either because they were not entirely relevant to the topic, or because the anticipated information was not deemed to warrant the expense involved. Some marriage certificates have not been purchased when the only new information they would give would be an exact date of marriage and the spouse's parent names. Usually only the death certificate of one of a married couple has been acquired. Many Eather land dealings that could throw light on the lives of their wives have not been researched because of the difficulty distinguishing between the various Charles and Thomas with any certainty, without a better knowledge of the Eather genealogy, a task beyond the scope of this project.

In most cases the history of the family of a man or women marrying into Elizabeth McKellar's family has not been researched. It is my hope that the descendants of these lines will do this research and share it. As I am a descendant of Elizabeth's son Joshua (aka Joseph) , through Elizabeth then Blanche, I do have information on this line that is not included here and would be happy to share it.

Rarely have I bought all the Birth Certificates of a couple's children. Doing so could help follow the families' geographical moves and career path. These days other options, such as issue searches, are available.

I did not find Jane McKellar's married name until after the bulk of the work for my study was complete. Since that time I have only collected data from the NSW BDM Index, the Mudgee Cemetery where some of her family is buried, and through correspondence with descendants. The information in this edition should therefore be used only as a guide for further research. Certificates would need to be purchased, or the church registers viewed in order to be assured (through references to Jane McKellar and Edward Scyfleet or George Izzard) that these are lines of the family of Elizabeth McKellar of Windsor.

Similarly, I have only recently found the birth of Matilda Harriet McKellar, daughter of John and Elizabeth, and her marriage in Victoria, and have not purchased certificates.

There are still many avenues that can be researched by anyone with the interest in their line. Some questions that have not been answered are :
Were Mary Ann Bowlin's mother-in-law Christiana Morris and John's wife Elizabeth Morris related ?
Who was Robert Morrow ?
Who is the other daughter of Elizabeth McKellar ? The one who predeceased her ? Is she Elizabeth Pattison of Mittagong, mentioned in a land deed ?

ABBREVIATIONS

AO NSW	Archives Office of NSW
BDM NSW	Births Deaths & Marriages, NSW
BDM Vic	Births Deaths & Marriages, Victoria
C.of E.	Church of England
Col. Sec.	Colonial Secretary
HRA	Historical Records of Australia
RGD	Registrar General's Department, NSW
SAG	Society of Australian Genealogists
SMH	Sydney Morning Herald

THE FOUNDERS

Joshua Allott (1766 – 1852)

Joshua Allott was a soldier with the New South Wales Corps. There is some contention as to when he was born. By his own account[1] he was born in June 1760, but according to his military record[2] he was born on 14th August 1766. There is a birth/baptism of Jos. (sic), son of Jno.(sic) Allott recorded for 10th August 1766 at Penistone, Yorkshire, UK. Jonathon, son of Johis Allott was baptised at Penistone on 5th July 1713. [3] It is possible that this is a Huguenot family seeking refuge from religious persecution on the European Continent.

Joshua joined the British Army as a teenager, served with the 11th Regiment where he was promoted to Corporal after fourteen years and then Sergeant the following year.[4] This was the period of the Napoleonic Wars and he was stationed at Gibraltar for 12 years and was in action with the regiment at Toulon, Ostend and Corsica. He was captured at Ostend and was two years a prisoner of war at Dorray.[5] In August 1800 Allott exchanged from the 11th Regiment to the 102nd and sailed for New South Wales on the *Earl Cornwallis* on 18th November, in charge of convicts.[6] The *Earl Cornwallis* arrived in Sydney on 12th June 1801.[7]

It is probable that Allott was married at this time [8] and brought his wife and young son with him on the *Earl Cornwallis*, for a few months later a free woman, Jean Allott, was buried at St. Philip's Church, Sydney,[9] and the following year a child Thomas Allatt (sic) was buried.[10] Acting Governor King commented in a despatch to the Transport Commissioners that "many of those landed (by the *Earl Cornwallis*) were extremely weak and feeble".[11] Perhaps whatever ailed the convict cargo claimed the lives of Joshua's wife and child.

Joshua Allott was sergeant in Captain Prentice's Company until 1802 when he was transferred to Captain Kemp's Company*. By 1805 he was in Captain Grosser's Company and was despatched to Parramatta[12] where he spent most of his time until his discharge on 24th April 1810[13], when the New South Wales Corps was disbanded shortly before the arrival of Governor Macquarie. Before leaving the Corps he was approved by the Governor to hold some form of license at Parramatta.[14]

It was during this period that Joshua Allott and Betty Murray formed their relationship. It was by no means his first liaison in the colony. May and June of 1804 both Joshua and "Mrs Ellit" are recorded in Hassall's Day Sales Book purchasing such things as pepper, timber and Hyson tea[15] and Ann Long

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1 H.R.A. 1/xxv, p.71

2 W. Austin, Historical Studies Section, Commonwealth Dept. of Defence; letter to J. Warner, 15/10/1980.

3 Computer File Index, Church of the Latter Day Saints.

4 H.R.A. 1/xxv, p71

5 H.R.A., op. cit., p. 71.

6 Austin, op.cit. p 1.

7 C. Bateson, The Convict Ships, 1787-1868, Glasgow, 1969, p. 338.

8 Computer File Index, Church of the Latter Day Saints : Joshua Allott married Jane Cornish, 1st June 1796 at Tiverton, Devon, England. (Source : Church Register)

9 St. Philip's Church of England Burial Register, 29/7/1801

10 ibid., 22/3/1802.

11 H.R.A., 1/iii, p. 264.

* An interesting article about Anthony Fenn Kemp by Nicholas Shakespeare appeared in the SMH's Spectrum 4/8/2001.

12 NSW Regiment of Foot, Pay List, A.O.of NSW. PRO Reel, 3906.

13 Austin, op.cit. p 1.

14 Sydney Gazette, 5/5/1809

15 Hassall, Day Sales Book, Mitchell Library, A861, pp887 & 96.

of Parramatta bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, on 30th July 1808[16].

Elizabeth Murray arrived in Sydney on 26th January 1809 on board the convict ship *AEolus*.[17] She had been sentenced three years earlier at the Perth assizes to seven years transportation to New South Wales, for theft.[18] She was about 26 years old at the time, and a Presbyterian. [19] From Sydney she was sent to Parramatta and by the end of her first year in the colony she had met Joshua Allott (probably assigned to him as housekeeper) and was expecting her first "colonial" child.[20]

Although Joshua and Elizabeth only stayed together for about five years before both moved on to permanent marriages, their liaison seems to have had the appearance of respectability and permanence. Joshua was the father to at least one and possibly two of Elizabeth's children and at their sons' christening at St. Philips' Church in Sydney, Elizabeth is referred to as Joshua's wife and the event is listed in the section for parents "married or said to be married" as opposed to the section for parents unmarried.[21] Elizabeth used the surname "Allott" when she was churched after the birth of her second son.[22]

Their first child, a boy named Joshua (but later always called Joseph), was born at Parramatta on 12th September 1810.[23] The second son was born in Sydney on 7th August 1812, by his own account[24] "in a house that stood on portion of the ground where Anthony Horden & Son's imposing structure now is."[25] The two boys were christened at St. Philip's on 29th November 1812.[26] The second son was christened Dougal McKellar Allott. The Dougal McKellar after whom the boy was named was a colleague of Allott's in the New South Wales Corps and may possibly have been the child's father. Although Allott stated at the christening that he was the child's father, in later years, after Elizabeth married Dougal McKellar, Dougal the younger referred to Dougal McKellar as his father even though his brother Joseph (Elliott) was aware that McKellar was not his father.

The following year Elizabeth gained her freedom and by mid 1814 she was living with Dougal McKellar. I suspect that the parting of Joshua and Elizabeth was not harmonious and that there was no further social intercourse between Joshua and Elizabeth's family. Joshua left nothing to his sons in his will[27] and Joseph's knowledge of his father was far from precise : he seems only to have known that they had the same name and that he had been a soldier.[28] In fact Joshua had left the army before Joseph was born and rose to a much more noteworthy and respectable position in life. Although Joseph was in his 40s when his father died, he seemed unaware of this.

In August 1812 Joshua Allott was granted 80 acres of land in the Airds district[29] as a result of the government's policy of granting land to discharged soldiers. He was granted stock from the government herd in June 1811[30] which may indicate that he tried farming. His efforts may not have

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16 Kerrison James Index; Allott, Elizabeth, bap. 3/6/1810 at St. John's Parramatta.

17 Convict Ship indents, A.O. of NSW, COD 139

18 Scottish Records Office, JC 11/49

19 1828 Census and Death Certificate, Elizabeth McKellar, 19/9/1870.

20 It is possible that Elizabeth arrived in the colony as a married woman. The *AEolus* indent gives her two alias names, Baillee and Barclay, which may reflect Scottish tradition giving her father's and mother's names, making a third surname, her husband's.

21 St. Philip's Sydney, Baptismal Register, 1812, nos. 107, 108

22 Returns of Births Deaths & Marriages, St. Philip's C.of E., Sydney, 1811-25, 29/11/1812; Reel 691, A.O. of NSW.

23 Joseph Elliot, Death Certificate, BDM, NSW 9/3/1884.

24 J. Padley, Hawkesbury - Early Recollections, M.L., 991-3P, p. 94.

25 NE corner of George and Liverpool Streets, Sydney.

26 St. Philip's, op.cit., 29/11/1812.

27 Supreme Court NSW, Probate Division, Will No. 1/2452

28 Joseph Elliott, Death Certificate. Op. cit.

29 RGD, Register of Grants and Leases, Grant No. 353, Register 3 folio 73.

30 Sydney Gazette, 8/6/1811.

met with success as he sold the land to James Chisholm for £150 in September 1814[31] , and by 1822 he was working as a fisherman and living in Parramatta.[32] In 1823 he was granted two 21-year town leases in Parramatta.[33] Both of these grants were for land in George Street, one of them (with an area of 16 perches) ran through to the river. This one he retained until the lease expired, the other (7 1/2 perches) he leased to John Foreman Staff in June 1827, by which time the land had been fenced and a house erected on it.[34] When this lease expired the land passed to Staff.

During the period that Allott was living in Parramatta he married Mary Hampden,[35] a single woman who arrived free, on board the *Admiral Gambier* in 1809. They were married at St. John's Parramatta on August 18th 1817.[36] This marriage appears to have been without issue.

In 1824 Joshua Allott moved to Sydney and a life in the public service. In 1824 he was appointed Tipstaff to Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of New South Wales and soon after became Crier to the Supreme Court, a position he held until 1st July 1846.[37] In 1826 his annual salary was £40sterling,[38] with the rank of constable. He was sent to Parramatta as constable for a short period in 1827 between the death of the incumbent and the appointment of his replacement.[39]

Joshua and Mary lived in Kent Street North, receiving in September 1839 a grant of 6 perches on the east side of Kent Street, between Erskine Street and the gasworks.[40] This was conveniently close to the Army barracks at Wynyard and it appears from his obituary that Joshua kept up a close association with his old regiment the 11th while they were stationed in Sydney. He was said to have been "a great favourite with both officers and men.[41]

Joshua Allott remained with the Supreme Court until 1st July 1846 when he retired with a pension equal to his full salary. This was unusual in that the British Government (under whose jurisdiction the matter came) was empowered to grant pensions at the rate of half the pay of the employee.[42] At the time of his retirement Joshua was earning £73 per annum as well as receiving fees of 2/6 for every trial and 6d for every witness sworn.[43] Because of the high regard the Chief Justice and other gentlemen of the High Court had for Allott's services and character, and his long and faithful service, the British Prime Minister, Earl Grey, suggested that the pension be calculated at half of Allott's salary and fees, and because of his "extreme old age" that Governor FitzRoy calculate what this should be , commence paying the pension and advise the home government later.[44] When the appropriate calculations were made, however, it was found that the pension would exceed £73 per annum and Governor Fitz Roy used his discretion and granted a pension equal to Allott's full salary. [45]

It appears that Joshua Allott was a well known and well respected figure in early Sydney. He is referred to as being the oldest resident of the colony (and therefore an authority on the weather !) by a journalist in 1844.[46] He was presented with a silver cup by the Attorney General, Mr Plunkett in March 1839. The inscription read: "Presented by the gentlemen connected with the Supreme Court of

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31 RGD, Registered Deeds No. 121, Book 6/323.

32 1822 Muster, S.A.G., B7/30, as J. Elliott.

33 Copies of Deeds to Land Grants and leases, Parramatta, 1823, AO of NSW, 7/487, p 38 & 7/488, p79.

34 RGD, Register of Grants and Leases, Register D/673.

35 Possibly “Champion” - see NSW BDM (Old Records) Vol 3/2077

36 Bigge Transcripts, Mitchell Library, A2130

37 HRA, i/xxv, p70.

38 HRA, 1/xxv, p 685.

39 Sydney Gazette, 6/3/1827 & 18/5/1827.

40 RGD, Town Grants, Vol 53/87.

41 Sydney Morning Herald, 14/8/1852.

42 HRA, i/xxv, p. 260

43 ibid, p70.

44 Ibid, p261.

45 ibid, p 555.

46 SMH, 18/10/1844, p2, col. 6.

New South Wales to Mr Joseph (sic) Allott as a token of the estimation in which they have uniformly held him for civility and assiduity in the performance of his duty, as crier in the Supreme Court, and still more, for his unblemished reputation for integrity and singleness of heart - 25th March 1839."[47]

He seems to have been a man who knew his rights and had confidence in the law to uphold them. In 1826 he charged Edward White with having received his (Allott's) watch for repairs and not returning it until confronted by Allott on board the ship on which White intended leaving Sydney.[48] This incident also seems to indicate that Allott was a determined man and no fool : a man who liked to see justice done. On December 12th 1825 he advertised that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife Mary, and warned the public against giving her credit.[49] This seems to indicate a very Victorian sense of justice and self-righteousness, (and makes a comment on his marriage), whereas his donation of 4/- to the fund for the widow and children of Dr Lawrence Hynes Halloran[50] indicated a certain generosity and a sense of duty. He showed an interest in public affairs by endorsing election candidates for his ward.[51] According to his obituary, Joshua was an active man who enjoyed shooting and "when upwards of 80 years of age used to think nothing of walking ten or twelve miles on a shooting excursion".[52]

Joshua Allott died on August 11th 1852 after being bedridden for 13 months. He was buried in the Sydney Burial Ground [53]with a Wesleyan ceremony by the Rev. John Eggleston on 13th August. Mr Justice Dickenson and Mr Justice Therry, Lieutenant-General Wynyard, the officers of his staff, Colonel Bloomfield and most of the officers of the 11th Regiment attended his funeral. Eight sergeants acted as pall bearers and a procession of soldiers followed the coffin.[54]

Allott left his entire estate to his wife Mary and she swore its value at less than 200 pounds.[55] Two years later she raised a mortgage on the Kent Street house with the Savings Bank of New South Wales for £400 [56] and in August 1858 she sold the property to John Crook, the Harbour Master, for the sum outstanding on the mortgage and an annuity of £52 .[57] Mary died in Sydney on 27th April 1867 at the age of 83. [58]

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Elizabeth Murray (1783-1870)

In 1813 Elizabeth Murray gained her freedom and in March 1815[59] she married Dougal McKellar at Parramatta. One week earlier their son John was born.[60] Prior to this it is possible that the McKellars had lived in the house that Dougal owned in Kent Street, Sydney. He sold this house in April 1814 for £18 .[61] In any case, they were living in Parramatta when the twins Peter and Mary were born in October 1817[62] and were probably still there when their daughter Jane was born in June 1821.[63]

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47 The Australian, 23/3/1839
48 Sydney Gazette, 2/8/1826, p3.
49 ibid, 12/12/1825, p1.
50 The Australian, 11/3/1831.
51 ibid, 24/10/1842.
52 SMH, 14/8/1842, p4.
53 Later re-interred in the Weslyan section at Bunnerrong (Sec 15 NR20 154) See Sainty & Johnson Sydney Burial Ground p 186.
54 SMH, 14/8/1842, p4.
55 Supreme Court, Probate Divn. Will No. 1/2452.
56 RGD, Registered Deeds, Book 33/658.
57 ibid. Book 57/367.
58 NSW BDM Index 67/00896.
59 St. John's Parramatta, Marriage Register, 21/3/1815.
60 ibid. Baptismal Register, 22/6/1817.
61 RGD, Register of Deeds & Leases, No. 1238, Book 5, p309.
62 St. John's, op. cit., 26/10/1817.
63 ibid, 29/7/1821.

By her son Dougal's account[64], Elizabeth worked as housekeeper at Government House Parramatta and later served the same function at Windsor when Governor Macquarie visited.

Elizabeth McKellar practiced as a midwife.[65] In 1868 her son Peter left her the not inconsiderable legacy of £1 per week [66] which would have ensured that her last few years were ones of comfort and security. Elizabeth had learned to write her name by 1845 [67], a thing she could not do when she married in 1815. She had taken pains to improve her position in life.

Elizabeth McKellar died at Windsor on 19th September 1870 at the age of 88.[68] She had lived in Windsor, NSW for almost 50 years. She is buried at St. Matthew's Church of England. The text on her tombstone ("Come unto me all that labour and I will refresh you") suggests that she was a working member of the community until late in her life.

By the time the 1822 muster was taken the family was living in Windsor where the youngest son, Duncan, was born on 25th March 1825.[69] Elizabeth and Dougal lived the rest of their lives in Windsor.

Dugal McKellar (1763-1835)

Dougal was a soldier and a colleague of Joshua Allott's in the Rum Corps. He was born in Arkinlus parish, Lismore, County Argyle, Scotland in March or April 1763. According to his son Dougal, Dugal senior was working "at the plough near Greenock, Scotland" when an army recruiting group came past playing the "White Cockade", a patriotic song. McKellar followed a crowd of villagers and enlisted.[70] He served with the 74th Regiment and the 8th Royal Veterans Battalion between 15th November 1787 and 18th June 1805. He enlisted in the New South Wales Corps at Cumberland Fort the following day and sailed from Cork on 31st August on the convict ship *Tellicherry*, arriving in Sydney in February 1806. He was posted supernumerary to the Colonel's Company for 19 months until he was posted to Captain Grosser's Company. Joshua Allott was sergeant of this Company at the time. McKellar remained with this Company until March 1810 when he transferred to the 73rd. When the 73rd left Sydney on 25th May 1814 he was invalided and remained in the colony[71] with a pension .[72] Dougal maintained his connection with the military by joining the New South Wales Royal Veterans' Company where he remained as a private until it was disbanded in 1823.[73] In 1808 he was described as having a fair complexion, grey eyes, dark brown hair and a round face.[74]

When McKellar left the Veterans' in 1823 he was promised a grant of 100 acres. He selected land in the Hunter Valley, sent his chit to Surveyor Dangar for measuring and waited. After nine years McKellar wrote to the Colonial Secretary asking for the land. After more correspondence and an interview Governor Bourke declared that the order was to be considered cancelled because of the long intervening period, the original chit having been lost. In the correspondence is a letter from McKellar's former Royal Veterans' Officer, Captain Brabyn, verifying the claim and describing Dugal as sober and honest.[75] In his letters McKellar stresses his age, his service record and his large family as reasons why the grant should be made.[76] The outcome was that he was allowed to select town land in Windsor,

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64 J.C.L. Fitzpatrick, The Good Old Days, Sydney 1900, p20.
65 BDM NSW, Death Certificate, Elizabeth McKellar 19/9/1870.
66 Supreme Court NSW, Probate Divn, Will No. 1/8441.
67 RGD, op.cit., Book 9/719.
68 BDM NSW, Death Certificate, Elizabeth McKellar 19/9/1870.
69 St. Matthew's Windsor Baptismal Register, 1825.
70 J.C.L. Fitzpatrick, The Good Old Days, Sydney 1900, p20.
71 W. Austin, Historical Studies Section, Commonwealth Dept of Defence, letter to J. Warner, 18/2/1981, p.1.
72 Described as a Chelsea Pensioner in Mutch Index entry for baptism of son Duncan. AO NSW Reel 2128.
73 Capt. Brabyn, Letter to Colonial Secretary, 12/7/1832, AO , Reel 1160.
74 Austin, op.cit., p 1.
75 Brabyn, op.cit.
76 D. McKellar to Colonial Secretary, 12/7/1832, AO Reel 1160.

for purchase. The matter was not settled until after his death.

Dougal McKellar died in November 1835 and was buried at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor.[77] It was left to his widow to follow up the claim for the town land. Afraid perhaps that the government would give as little as possible, she exaggerated the number of her children[78], claiming to have twelve, when in fact McKellar said in his letter of 13/5/32 that he had seven. It has been said by descendants that Elizabeth, being a midwife, often fostered other children. The authorities do not seem to have noticed the discrepancy as the land, one rood, two and a half perches in Macquarie Street, was granted to Elizabeth McKellar and her children "Joseph, Dougal, James, John, William, Andrew, Duncan, Charles, Neil, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth" on 27/10/1842.[79] Three years later Elizabeth gave her share of 12 perches to her daughter Mary who was then a widow with two small children.[80] After Elizabeth's death the remaining land and the premises thereon was sold by Joseph, Dougal, Duncan and Jane (through her husband George Izzard) to John Bowlin, Mary's second husband, for £16.[81] This land is now occupied by the Council Chambers.

Elizabeth's children :
Joseph ELLIOTT b. 12/9/1810 (m. Frances PARKINS 17/4/1832) d. 9/3/1884
Dougal McKELLAR b. 7/8/1812 (m. Caroline NEWSOME 24/5/1836) d. 14/3/1901
John b. 15/3/1815 (m Elizabeth Morris 1840)
Peter b. 21/10/1817 (m. Jane Emily SOMMERS 8/11/1864) d. 19/11/1868
Mary Ann b. 21/10/1817 (m. 1. John CARLOSS 14/1/1839, 2. John BOWLIN 1847) d. 19/2/1890
Jane b. 19/6/1821 (m. 1. Edward SCIFLEET 29/12/1842, 2. George IZZARD 1859) d. 11/1/1889
Duncan b. 24/3/1825 d. 2/7/1895

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[77] St. Matthew's C of E. Windsor, Burial Register, 18/8/1834.

[78] Miss Hazel McKellar told me that, not only was Elizabeth (her great-great grandmother) a midwife, but she also fostered children.

[79] AO NSW, 7/546, No. 45.

[80] RGD, Registered Deeds, Book 9/719.

[81] Ibid, Book 130/611

THE FIRST GENERATION

This is the generation of Hawkesbury born and bred children commonly referred to as “Cornstalks” because they were, on the whole, significantly taller, straighter, healthier and presumably more carefree than their parents. They had never experienced the deprivation and depravity of the slums of Britain. They were a long way from the wars and revolutions of Europe. *(Frontier Wars ??)*

There is a record of an incident involving the law and a number of the McKellar boys. In 1834 John and Joseph were charged with assaulting Patrick Bradley, a constable in the execution of his duty. Evidently Bradley, acting on a complaint by Samuel Pawsey of assault by Robert Morrow and Dugald McKellar, went, with Pawsey and another constable, to the McKellar house shortly before 9pm on a Sunday. John and Joseph opened the door and tried to stop them taking Morrow. They used abusive language (including threatening to "serve them out with a brick"). Joseph appeared to have been drinking (admitted later to being "rather tipsy"), but John was sober. At the hearing Joseph called on Benjamin Hodghon to attest to his general good behaviour and the case was "not exhibited". In the evidence there seems to be some confusion about the identities of John, Joseph and Dougal [82]. [Who was Robert Morrow ? A son from a Scottish marriage ? (Elizabeth gave her name as Morrow when she married McKellar in 1815.)]

Of Elizabeth’s children Joseph and Dougal made their homes and raised their families in the Windsor district. John took his family and left the district for the Victorian goldfields, and probably on to South Australia. Mary Ann and Jane married men who followed the explorers and squatters into the north west plains of NSW, although Mary Ann returned to spend most of her life at South Creek near Windsor. Peter (Mary’s twin) took up land on the Bogan River and died there. Duncan did not marry and after his mother’s death, spent the rest of his life near his sister Jane in Mudgee.

Joseph Elliot (1810 - 1884)

Joseph probably grew up unaware that Dougal McKellar was not his father. In the early musters and the 1828 Census (when he was 18 years old) his name appears either with his mother under Murray or as McKellar. Perhaps his mother saw no reason to enlighten him until his first personal encounter with officialdom. This was when he had to seek the Governor's permission to marry. In April 1832, as Joshua Elliott[*], he was given permission to marry the convict Frances Parkins.[83]

Fanny had arrived in the colony a year earlier on board the *Kains.* She had been convicted at Newcastle (UK) in January 1830 of stealing money from her master and was sentenced to 14 years transportation. She was 20 years old at the time; her native place was Northumberland. She was uneducated and not trained to any particular trade. She was short, being just over 5' and had a typical northerner's complexion - ruddy and freckled with brown hair and hazel eyes. When she arrived in Sydney she was assigned to the Rev. Joseph Docker who was the incumbent of St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor.[84] Whether she worked at the rectory helping Mrs Docker with her small children , or whether Mr Docker in turn hired her out to someone else as was allegedly his practice,[85] is unknown.

It was in St. Matthew's that Fanny and Joseph were married on 17th April 1832. Fanny was already pregnant and their first son, William, was born on 6th July 1832. Their children, Elizabeth, Frances Jane, Joseph, Thomas Duncan, were born at regular intervals over the next 11 years. After a gap of 5 years Eleanor and George Samuel were born. All except Frances Jane were born in Windsor and baptised at St. Matthew's. Frances Jane was born at Narellan near Camden, and baptised there at St. Thomas' Church of England, in 1837.

Joseph was a brickmaker and he too seems to have had no education other than his trade. He shared

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[82] AO 4/8487 Quarter Sessions August 1834 - Windsor, 18th August 1834.

[*] See Appendix 2

[83] Register of Convict Applications to Marry, AO NSW , COD 11, No. 100.

[84] Indents of Convict Ships 1830 -32, AO, Reel 905, no. 84.

[85] Padley, op. cit., p 77.

that trade with most of his brothers, sons and nephews. His brother Dougal, and presumably Joseph too, was taught his trade by Jack Skinner and Jack Linton, the two convicts who gained their tickets-of-leave by making the bricks from which St. Matthew's church was built.[86]

Joseph and Fanny lived most of their lives in Macquarie Street Windsor, a few hundred yards from the brickfield, except when they were in the Narellan district in 1837 and for a period around 1854 when Fanny, witnessing her daughter Elizabeth's marriage at St. Philip's Church Clydesdale, gave her address as South Creek.[87] It is possible that Joseph was there working on a job, but it is also possible that conditions at the time forced him to seek agricultural work with his brother-in-law John Bowlin at "Jericho".

In April 1859 Joseph was granted 10 perches of land in Forbes Street Windsor by Governor Brisbane but he and Fanny sold it 3 months later to Phillip Brammer* for £22 .[88] In December 1878 Joseph bought 30 perches of land on the corner of Forbes and Mileham Streets from Henry and Eliza Everingham for £10 [89] and sold it in April 1883 for £50 . [90]

Perhaps Joseph made this sale because he knew that he was not going to live much longer. He died in the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society's Hospital less than a year later, on 9th March 1884 of senile decay and was buried at St. Matthew's the following day. The burial registration [91] says he died a pauper but the Rev. Stretton may have assumed this because the man died at the asylum. D.G. Bowd says of the hospital that although it opened in 1863 "for the reception of paupers and invalids ... the 1880s shows a tendency towards the admission of a greater number of *bone fide* hospital patients".[92] Joseph Elliott was part of a large family. At the time of his death he had at least one brother and two sons living in the town, with whom he shared a business. Although probably not wealthy, and all with families of their own, it is unlikely that they would have abandoned him. Adding to this the fact that his granddaughter had recently married the step-son of one of the district's most prominent and wealthy men, it is hard to accept that Joseph was given a pauper's burial. The witnesses at his burial[93] were his son-in-law James Webster (whose daughter Blanche had recently married Robert Fitzgerald's step-son William Bennett) and his nephew John Bowlin of Berkshire Park whose connections with the Hassall family were many and whose wife had brought considerable wealth to the marriage. It is unlikely that they would have attended the funeral if they were estranged from Joseph.

Fanny Elliott lived another four years, dying of a strangulated hernia at her grandson's house in Moorehead Street, Redfern. She was 78 years old. She too was buried at St. Matthew's Windsor.[94] Neither Fanny nor Joseph left a will.

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[86] Fitzpatrick, op. cit., p 104.

[87] St. Philip's C.of E. Clydesdale, Marriage Register, 22/1/1854.

* Phillip Brammer's widow Margaret (nee Flannery) married Frances Jane's widower George Creef in 1866 and raised Fanny and Joseph's grandchild George Anthony Creef.

[88] RGD, op.cit, Book 62/712.

[89] ibid, Book 188/583.

[90] Ibid, Book 266/277.

[91] St. Matthew's. op. cit. 9/3/1884.

[92] D.G. Bowd, Macquarie Country, Sydney, 1979, pp 99 & 100.

[93] BDM NSW Death Certificate, Joseph Elliott, 9/3/1884.

[94] BDM NSW , Death Certificate Fanny Elliott, 7/4/1888

Joseph's children :
William McKELLAR b. 6/7/1832 (m. Annie JOHNSTON) d. 16/3/1895
Elizabeth ELLIOTT b. 6/5/1835 (m. 1. Frederick J. NEWSHAM 22/1/1854
2. James C. WEBSTER 26/9/1859) d. 1873
Frances Jane b. 2/10/1837 (m. George CREEF) d. 26/7/1862
Joseph b. 10/12/1840 (m. Mary BROOKS) d. 12/10/1919
Thomas Duncan b. 28/12/1843 (m. 1. Elizabeth M. HUNTER 2. Elvira J. MACKAY) d. 9/6/1927
Eleanor b. 22/1/1849 (m. 1. Benjamin HOPKINS 2. William H. MEARS) d. 12/4/1927
George Samuel b. 26/6/1851 (m. Catherine Mary MEARS 27/9/1879) d. 1933 (#723)

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Dougal McKellar (1812 – 1901)

Dougal McKellar, the son, also lived in Windsor most of his life. He lived in Parramatta until he was about 10 years old and for a short period later in his life, in the mid 1830s. During this latter period he married Caroline Newsome. They were married at St. John's Church of England, Parramatta by the Rev. Samuel Marsden on 24th March 1836.[95] Although Caroline gave her age as 19, she was in fact one month short of her 15th birthday when she married. Caroline was the daughter of John Knight and Cordelia Rudd and was born at Hampstead, England on 23rd April 1821. Presumably she travelled with her mother on the *Lord Sidmouth (3)* which arrived in Sydney on 27th February 1823. Cordelia was serving a life sentence but was granted a ticket-of-leave in 1830.[96] Caroline was baptised Caroline Newsome Knight at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor on 24th August 1828, her mother having married John Newsome, Windsor's schoolteacher, at Parramatta in June 1824.

Dougal and Caroline had eight children, born between May 1838 and June 1857. Of these the first son died in infancy and a daughter died at the age of 20, during childbirth. The others all reached maturity and had families.

In 1859 Caroline bought a block of land, of area 20 perches, in Macquarie Street, Windsor. This land adjoined that parcel granted to Elizabeth McKellar and her children and which had been sold to John Bowlin. Caroline retained her land, and, dying without a will, Dougal and his children sold it to the oldest child, Margaret Caroline Flett for the sum of 5/- each "in consideration of the natural love and affection which the parties " bore towards her.[97]

Caroline died on 19th November 1882 at the age of 61, at her home in Macquarie Street Windsor. She died of pneumonia and was buried at St. Matthew's.[98] Caroline seems to have had at least a rudimentary education, being able to sign her name when she married, a skill that was beyond her husband at the time. It is interesting to note that all of her daughters learned to write , but her sons did not. Her son Dugald Frederick did eventually learn to write his name, being unable to do so in 1869 when he witnessed his sister Henrietta's marriage, but was able to when he signed the conveyance to Margaret Flett in 1897.

Dougal McKellar (II) died on 14th March 1901, suffering from senile gangrene of the left foot. He was almost 89 years old.[99] He was well known in the Windsor district, being referred to as an authority on the history of the area. In 1889 Dougal made a statuary declaration as to the possession of a property in Windsor. In it he lists the owners of the property for over 50 years. This document was evidently used as proof of ownership in a subsequent transaction.[100] The Windsor and Richmond Gazette refers to him in his obituary as a man "whose life was interwoven with the history of the Hawkesbury" and as "a wonderful man with a wonderful constitution and memory".[101] During his

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95 St. John's Parramatta, Marriage Register, 24/3/1836.
96 Convict Indents 1821-23, AO NSW, Reel 369, no 263.
97 RGD, op.cit, Book 602/142.
98 Mutch Index, 1815-1957, AO NSW, Reel 2128.
99 loc. cit.
100 RGD, Registered Deeds, Packet No. 24074, No. 6.
101 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 23/3/1901.

lifetime it published some of his recollections. From these it can be gathered that he was a friendly, outgoing old man who enjoyed sitting in the sun, smoking his pipe and telling stories of the "old" days. He told stories of bushrangers[102] and was held to be a source of information about Governor Macquarie.[103] His reminiscences of Macquarie show him to be a staunch Macquarie supporter, admiring him even for his uncompromising enforcement of the law. He gave an eye-witness account of the flogging of Jack Linton, his tutor in brickmaking, who received 75 lashes for stealing fruit from Lieutenant Bell's garden. The language McKellar used to describe the incident indicated that he thought the punishment excessive and that his sympathy was definitely with the convict.

Dougal was probably the last of his generation to die. Most of his children still lived in Windsor and he was surrounded by more than 30 grandchildren. He could be content to sit in the sun and talk about the old days in the colony.

Dougal's children :
Margaret Caroline b. 27/5/1838 (m. 1. John Thomas ALLEN, 2. John FLETT) d. 4/8/1919
Dugald George b. 17/2/1841 d. 22/11/1841
Elizabeth Cordelia b. 9/10/1842 (m. Henry DAVIS ca. 1870) d. 18/1/1919
Dugald Frederick b. 19/2/1845 (m. Sarah KEMP 28/6/1870) d. 14/5/1920
Caroline Margaret b. 25/2/1847 (m. Thomas EATHER ca. 1869) d. 4/5/1915
Henrietta b. 30/6/1850 (m. Thomas CLARK 31/12/1869) d. 24/8/1870
Thomas Peter b. 20/11/1853 (m. Jane SMALLWOOD ca 1880) d. 29/7/1934
Mary Ann b. 3/6/1857 (m. 1. Charles EATHER 13/1/1876
2. Edwin J. COLLISON 26/3/1887) d. 24/11/1925

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John McKellar (1815- ?)

Elizabeth and Dougal's son John was born in 1815 and stayed in the Windsor district until at least 1846. He too was a brickmaker. John had two sons (both named John) and a daughter Matilda Harriett. His first son was born in October 1836 when John was 21. The child's mother was Maria Clifford.[104] No further trace has been found of this John and it is probable that Maria Clifford married someone else and took the child with her.

John married Elizabeth Morris in 1840 [105] and their daughter Matilda was born at Bringelly near Narellan NSW on 20th June 1841[106]. Another son John (II) was born in Windsor in 1846.[107]

John and Elizabeth took their family to Victoria, possibly to the goldfields. (The Victorian gold rush started in 1849.) Their daughter Matilda married William Byron in Ararat in 1859[108] and subsequent birth registrations for the couple indicate that they were in Ararat until 1884.
John and Elizabeth may have moved on to South Australia. John and Elizabeth's son John (II) was living in Millicent, South Australia in 1879 but married in Ararat, Victoria.

No death registrations have been found for John or Elizabeth.

John's children :
John b. 21/10/1836
Matilda Harriet b. 20/6/1841 (m. William BYRON 1859.) d. 1915
John II b. 1/6/1846 (m. 1.Margaret WALTERS 20/8/1879 2. Mary FENSON ca. 1892) d. 12/10/1915

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102 Padley, op.cit., pp 94-97.
103 Fitzpatrick, op.cit. pp 20 ff.
104 St. Matthew's Windsor, Baptismal Register, 1836.
105 BDM, NSW, Marriages (old Records), Vol 24/487
106 BDM, NSW, Births 1841 Vol 25/1463.
107 St. Matthew's Windsor, Baptismal Register, 1846
108 Vic. BDM Marriages 1859 # 1249.

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Peter McKellar (1817 – 1868)

Much less is known of Peter McKellar. He died at the age of 51, having been "ailing on and off" for at least two years.[109] His cause of death was given as “Decline”.

If Peter was trained in the trade of brickmaking, he did not stick with it as his brothers did, but went west onto the land. He was not in Windsor in 1845 when his mother gave her share of their land to his twin Mary, and prior to 1864 he worked on Willewarina Station on the Macquarie River. In October of that year he was granted a five year pastoral lease of 48,500 acres on the west bank of the Bogan River in western New South Wales.[110] In 1881 the address is given as Cannonbar. [111]

On 8th November 1864 Peter married Jane Emily Sommers at her home in Church Street Windsor. The ceremony was conducted by David Moore the Presbyterian minister.[112] Peter and Jane lived on their new lease, No. 10 West Bogan. Early in 1867 they made a trip to Orange to see a Dr. Morgan. Peter died on 19th November 1868 and was buried the same day on the property. Peter and Jane had no children. Jane continued to live on the West Bogan[113], having inherited most of Peter's estate. He was sufficiently wealthy to leave his mother a legacy of £1 a week.[114]

Peter seems to have had a good rapport with the younger generation as it was his niece Bertha Mary Carloss and his niece Margaret McKellar's husband John Allen who acted as witnesses at his marriage to Jane.

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Mary Ann Carloss Bowlin (1817 – 1890)

Peter's twin Mary Ann's history is also connected with the land.

On 14th January 1839 she married John Carloss (or Carless) at the Portland Head[115] home of the Rev. John Cleland. John Carloss was overseer to Mrs Jonathan Hassall (nee Rouse) and both he and Mary gave their place of abode as "Vinegar Hill" (now Rouse Hill), so it was possible that she too was employed by Mrs Hassall or her family.[116]

A daughter Elizabeth was born on October 26th the same year,[117] and then Mary was widowed on 23rd July the following year.[118] The coroner's verdict was that John had been accidentally killed while intoxicated.[119] John was 37 years old. They were living at South Creek.[120]

Mary, just pregnant when her husband was killed, was delivered of another daughter on 23rd April 1841. Bertha Mary was baptised at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor, so it is possible Mary returned to her family after her husband’s death. She seems, however, to have kept in touch with Mrs Hassall as her second husband, John Bowlin, was also Mrs Hassall's overseer. Windsor historian

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109 BDM NSW Death Certificate, Peter McKellar, 19/11/1868.
110 RGD. Pastoral Leases, no. 196. folio 18.
111 Sands Country Directory 1881-82.
112 BDM NSW Marriage Certificate, Peter McKellar 8/11/1864
113 Sands, Country Directory, 1881-82, Sydney 1881
114 Supreme Court, Probate Divn. Will No. 1/8341.
115 Portland Head is a landmark on the Hawkesbury River in the vicinity of Sackville.
116 Early Registers Card Index, SAG.
117 Obit. Mrs Elizabeth Wright, Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 21/9/1912
118 Tombstone inscription, John Carloss, St. Matthew’s Windsor.
119 Coroner's Inquest, 1840, AO, Reel 190, no.47, 30/7/1840.
120 St. Matthew’s Windsor, Burial Register 1840.

J.C.L. Fitzpatrick had the mistaken impression that Mary Bowlin was Mary Hassall's daughter.[121]

John Bowlin was the son of John Bowling and Christiana Morris (later Sanders or Saunders)[122] and was born in the colony in 1821. [123] John and Mary Bowlin married in 1847 [124] and had eight children. The first five, twins Isobel and Emmaline Harriet, John, George and John Edward were born near Cobbora, a small village on the Talbrigar River between Mudgee and Dubbo, between 1848 and 1852. Cobbora is described in the 1875 Grenville Directory as "a small town in the police district of Dubbo, … 196 miles west of Sydney, 40 miles from Mudgee." John and George were baptised at St. John Baptist Church, Mudgee[125], perhaps because they were sickly and were not going to survive the journey to Windsor, the others at St. Matthew's, Windsor.[126] At least one child, Catherine, died young , but it is possible that three others did too.*

In August 1854 Emily Ann was born in Windsor[127] and the following year, when Catherine was born, John and Mary were living at South Creek, Clydesdale[128], about 6 miles from Windsor, where the Richmond to Blacktown road crosses South Creek. They lived there, at "Jericho" for the rest of their lives. In 1855 John calls himself a "yeoman" which implies that he was a small but independent farmer, but when Emma Jane was born in 1857[129] John gave his occupation as station superintendent. According to Fitzpatrick[130] "Jerusalem" and "Jericho" were Hassall properties at Clydesdale and "Jericho" was given to John Bowlin by Mary Hassall. The properties were in fact owned by Mary Hassall's father Richard Rouse who bequeathed then to his son George. The properties on the other side of the road, that is, the "Clydesdale" side, were left in trust for Mary Hassall and her children.[131] John Bowlin never owned "Jericho" [132] but it is probable that he leased it from the Rouse family while working for Mrs Hassall. In August 1888 John had to appear before the Windsor Police Court to prove a case against a runaway apprentice. This may mean that he was an employer of labour, including at least one apprentice.[133]

In 1857 John Bowlin bought three allotments of land in Macquarie Street, Windsor, from Eleanor Wingate (and others) and in 1864 bought an adjoining block from John Wood. In 1875 he sold it all to William Gosper, an auctioneer of Windsor, for £125 .[134] In 1871 he bought the land in Macquarie Street granted to Elizabeth McKellar and her children and placed it in trust for his wife Mary. In 1897 this land was described as "now belonging to the representatives of Mrs John Bowlin Snr."[135] In 1872 John bought 21 1/3 rods of land in George Street from John McQuade for £140 [136] and 10 years later placed it (together with two adjoining portions of the same size, bought from John Byrnes in 1866 and Edward Byrnes in 1876) in trust for Mary.[137] After Mary's death in 1890 this land was sold to Louisa Ann Cupitt for £160 . This property is today 267 George Street, Windsor. In September 1889 John Bowlin bought a quarter-acre block, again in Macquarie Street, from Robert Smith, for £325 . This

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121 JCL Fitzpatrick, Those Were the Days, Sydney 1923, pp 161 & 2.
122 Married George Sanders 1841 - BDM NSW Marriages (Old Records) , Vol25/353.
123 BDM NSW Births (Old Records) Vol 23/807.
124 BDM NSW Marriages (Old Records) , Vol 123/643 (or 543 – hard to read.)
125 BDM, 35/1061 & 37/2518
126 St. Matthew's C of E. Windsor, Baptismal Register. 1848, 1852.
* Mary's death certificate (informant: J.E. Bowlin) says that all 10 children are living, but Catherine died 30/9/1861. John may have assumed that the question was "How many born live ?" .
127 St. Matthew's C of E. Windsor, Baptismal Register. 1854.
128 St. Philip's Clydesdale, Baptismal Register, 1855.
129 ibid. 1857.
130 Fitzpatrick, op.cit., pp 161-2.
131 Supreme Court, op.cit., Will no. 1/2401.
132 RGD, Torrens Title Section, App. No. 10672
133 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 1/9/1888, pp 4& 5.
134 RGD, Registered Deeds, book 152/869.
135 ibid., Book 602/142.
136 Ibid, Book 128/697.
137 ibid., Book 261/265.

land was sold to Richard Cobcroft for £330 [138] after John's death.

Mary Bowlin died at "Jericho" on 19th February 1890 at the age of 72, of an apoplexy which struck her seven weeks beforehand.[139] The Windsor & Richmond Gazette expressed sympathy to the family and described Mary as "a lady who was well known to almost every resident of the district and who was respected by all".[140] John lived for another ten months and died at the Ashfield home of his daughter Emma Josephson.[141] John and Mary were buried at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor and a plaque in their memory was placed in the church by "their loving daughters."

Mary's children :

Elizabeth CARLOSS b. 26/10/1839 (m. George WRIGHT 28/3/1872) d. 3/9/1912
Bertha Mary b.23/4/1841 (m. Jonathan Lawrey HASSALL 16/9/1865) d. 21/1/1892
Isobel BOWLIN b. 19/1/1848 (m. William H. NOAD 18/6/1879) d. 6/1/1915
Emmaline Harriett b. 19/1/1848.
John b. 14/8/1849
George b. 23/10/1850
John Edward b. 7/6/1852 (m. Eliza HANSON) d. 12/1/1897
Emily Ann b. 2/8/1854 (m. George E. HOYLE 4/8/1883) d. 14/9/1928
Catherine b. 28/10/1855 d. 30/9/1861
Emma Jane b. 2/7/1857 (m. F.J. JOSEPHSON 20/4/1880) d. 17/4/1921

Jane Scyfleet Izzard (1821 – 1889)

Elizabeth and Dougal's youngest daughter, Jane, married Edward Scyfleet of Bathurst, by special license at St. Matthew's Windsor on 19th December 1842.[142] Edward was a farmer and carrier, the son of John (a sawyer) and Ellen. Edward and Jane were living at a property called “Metkin”, described as being “beyond the big river”[143] where Edward was overseer when their first two sons were born in 1843 and 1845. “The Big River” was in the far north west of NSW, either the Barwon or the Gwyder,[144] that Thomas Mitchell, the explorer set out to find in 1832. The children were baptised in Windsor in August 1846.

Edward died on 17th May 1856 at the age of 46. He was buried at Mary Magdalene Church at South Creek (now St Mary's) near Penrith. They were living at “Mamre” on South Creek, at the time. This was a property of Robert Fitzgerald and it is possible that “Metkin” was also. According to the 1837 Muster Edward was working for Richard Fitzgerald, Robert’s father.

In their fourteen years of marriage Edward and Jane had seven children, six boys, all of whom survived, and a daughter who died.[145]

In 1859 Jane married George Izzard[146]. George was born in the colony in about 1817, the son of John and Ann Izzard (nee Hibbs).[147] Ann was a daughter of a First Fleeter. George was a widower, having previously married Elizabeth Callaghan in 1843.[148] A daughter Ann was born in 1843[149] and another,

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138 Primary Records, SAG, 4/5116.
139 BDM NSW, Death Certificate , Mary Bowlin, , 19/2/1890.
140 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 22/2/1890. p4.
141 ibid., 3/1/1892. p.2.
142 St. Matthew’s Windsor, Marriage Register, 1860.
143 St. Matthew’s Windsor, Baptismal Register, 1846
144 Eric Rolls, A Million Wild Acres, Penguin, 1981, p.125
145 BDM, Deaths, 1856/3067
146 BDM, Marriages, 1859/ 3127 (NB. Ezzet (sic)).
147 Mutch index 1815 - 1957, Reel 2127 AO.
148 NSW BDM 151776/1843.
149 NSW BDM V1843/871 & 27A/1843

Eliza in 1845[150]. Elizabeth may be the daughter of a Patrick, whose death at Windsor was recorded in 1856.[151] George maintained contact with, at least, Ann,* so it is possible that Ann and Eliza continued to live with Geoprge after his marriage. They were, however, aged 16 and 14 at the time of their mother's death and may have struck out on their own.

A son George was born to Jane and George on 22/1/1860[152]. A second son was born in April 1862. He was baptised George Donkin[153] but evidently in error as he was buried seven years later as James Dunking.[154]

Jane and George lived in Windsor until at least 1871, George being described variously as a brickmaker, a labourer, and on his son's death certificate, as a lime burner. In 1881 George is listed as a farmer at Nash's Flat in the Mudgee district[155] It was at Nash's Flat that Jane died on 11th January 1889. She was buried in Mudgee.[156] George moved to Penrith where their son George and his family lived, and died there in 1897. [157] He was buried at St. Stephen's Anglican Cemetery, Penrith.

Jane's tombstone inscription in Mudgee Cemetery reads :

She is gone but not forgotten
Never shall her memory fade
Sweetest thoughts shall ever linger
Round the spot where she is laid.

Jane's children :*
Edward SCIFLEET b. 1843 (m. 1. Mary Ann DIXON 2 Mary Howard 1871).d. 30/7/1934
Robert John b. 1845 (m. Mary WALSH 1870) d. 24/5/1904
William P.S. b. 1847 (m.1. Mary Ann TAYLOR 1879) d. 19/11/1887; 2. Eliza J. WARNER)
Aaron Henry b. 1849 (m. Amelia Augusta VILE 1869)
Willar Moses b. 1852 m. Mary Ann WHITE 1876
John Frederick b. 1854 (m. Catherine Ellen DAVIS) d. 19/5/1935 (?)
George IZZARD b. 1860 (m. Frances E. Buckley 1879) d. 1934
James Duncan b. 1862 d. 1869.

150 NSW BDM V1845/1120 & 31A/1845.
151 NSW BDM 3403/1856.
* Ann was the informant of her father's death in 1897.
152 St. Matthew's Windsor, Baptismal Register, 1860.
153 ibid, 1862.
154 Ibid, Burial Register, 1869.
155 Sands, op.cit.
156 BDM NSW, Death Certificate, Jane Izzard, 11/1/1889.
157 BDM NSW Index 1897/02431
* These dates (except Willar Moses) are taken directly from the NSW BDM Index . In Jane's death certificate all the ages have been reduced by 3 years. Willar Moses was the informant.

Duncan McKellar (1825 – 1895)

Jane's younger brother Duncan was, like his brothers, a brickmaker.[158] He did not marry and evidently kept a close connection with Jane and her family. He died in Mudgee on 2nd July 1895 at the age of 70.[159]

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THE SECOND GENERATION

Joseph's Children

Of Joseph and Fanny's children William and Elizabeth moved west and both lived in the Coonambe district, Fanny died young, Joseph remained in the Windsor district, Eleanor and George married into the same family and moved to Sydney and Parramatta respectively. The boys were trained as brickmakers.

William McKellar (1832 – 1895)

The first child of Joseph and Fanny , William, (born 6/7/1832) used the surname McKellar. Even before his uncle Peter, he moved west. At the age of 21 he was in Molong in the Central West of NSW, where he married Annie Johnston, (she was Irish)[160] and later he selected land near Coonamble. In 1862 William was a stockman at Upper Nainby, Merri Merri Creek. William and Annie had nine children born between about 1857 and 1876. William died at Coonamble on 16th March 1895, of chronic bronchitis and heart failure after three months of illness.[161]

From a descendant of William McKellar (Mrs Anne Shepherd of Epping) I learned that of William and Annie's children Ellen became Mrs Sharpe, George (?) married Margaret Vass, Matilda married William Vass and Annie Margaret married William Tooby. Thomas left home and was not heard of again, possibly going to Queensland. The family had to wait seven years for William Snr's will to be settled because Thomas could not be traced. Many of the family are buried in the Anglican section of the Coonamble Cemetery.

From a correspondent[162] I was told that the McKellars had a Selection "Grassmere", adjoining her family's property "Emby". She says "Billy McKellar worked at Emby until he died - & Harry worked for my father at "Tooloon" – both drove Bullock Teams – Billy was … a great character."

William's sister Elizabeth Webster (q.v.) also lived in the Coonamble district from the early 1860s. The families had children of the same ages. It is almost certain that the Mrs McKellar who attended the birth of one of Elizabeth's children at Merri Merri Creek in 1863, was Annie, wife of William.[163]

William McKellar's children :
Thomas born ca. 1857
Frances Jane - born ca. 1857
William - born ca. 1859 m. Elizabeth Pattison 1890 (#3159) in Coonamble
Annie Elizabeth who died at the age of 16 months and 19 days (1861)
Ellen - 1/3/1862 - 22/8/1930 - married Henry Sharpe (1880), moved to Cunnamulla ca.1894.
Henry John - born 1867
Matilda - born ca. 1871 m. William VASS 1902
George James Samuel - born ca. 1872 m. Margaret VASS 1899
Annie Margaret - born ca. 1876 m. William Tooby 1902

158 Post Office Directory 1867
159 BDM NSW Death Certificate No. 9238, 2/7/1895.
160 June 2nd 1853 : NSW BDM Birth Cert. Ellen McKellar 1/5/1862
161 Register of Deaths, Coonamble Court House.
162 Miss Jean Fisher of Coonamble, 13th July 1982
163 NSW BDM, Birth Cert. Ida Webster 16/9/1863.

Elizabeth Newsham Webster (1835 – 1873)

Elizabeth was less than 3 years younger than William. When she was 18 she married Frederick John Newsham at Clydesdale on South Creek.[164] Frederick had come to the colony in about 1834 at the age of 7 with his parents John and Susanna Newsham (nee Pearson).[165] When a son (also named Frederick John) was born in Windsor in 1856 Frederick gave his occupation as yeoman (an independent farmer)[166] but the following year the family was living in Liverpool Street Sydney where Frederick had reverted to his, and his father's trade of soap and candle manufacturer. On the 13th April 1857 Frederick died of an inflammation of the lungs, leaving Elizabeth, at 21, a widow with a year old baby.

Elizabeth found work with the Rouse family, as a domestic servant, at their "Guntawang" property situated where the Mudgee to Mendooran (also, now, Wellington and Dubbo) road crossed the Cudgegong River. She may have got this position through Mary Hassall (nee Rouse) for whom her uncle John Bowlin worked. There is another connection : Charles Hassall, Mary's son was witness to Elizabeth's first marriage and was presumable a friend of the groom.

On 26th September 1859 Elizabeth married again. She married James Clancy Webster, a widower, who was employed at Guntawang as a groom.[167] Together they moved west, probably from Rouse property to property as grazing spread over the western plains of New South Wales, and eventually selecting land of their own. Their progress can be charted through the birth places of their children : Wellington 1861/2 [168] Booka No. 2 Station, Merri Merri Creek in September 1863 [169]; Gulligumbone Station,[170] Macquarie River , in April 1865 [171] and Gralgumbone Station, Castlereagh River (sic) in April 1869 [172]. (In October 1866 the family was in Windsor where the infant Blanche was christened at St. Matthew's). The electoral Roll has James at "Gialgumbone", Macquarie River for 1869-70. James was employed as a stockman/station manager and his granddaughter [173] says that he was a renowned horseman, as was her mother Clara.

In 1872 James took up the license of the Quambone Hotel [174] probably because of his wife's ill health . This was a period of tragedy for the family. Elizabeth had been sick for a long time, supposedly with cancer. She was addicted to laudanum as a pain killer. Their youngest child, Elizabeth Frances, 3 years old, died as a result of scalding by hot water. She lingered for 29 days.[175] Elizabeth, her mother, died less than six months later, on 26th February 1873 . Her death was not registered but her tombstone is in the Pioneer Park within the township of Mudgee.

James gave up the hotel license and with the children, went back to the land. He is listed at "Pretty Plains" Marthaguy Creek in the 1873-4 Electoral Roll and as a settler of "Broken Plains", Coonamble , in the 1875-77 and 1881-82 Directories. In 1889 “Broken Plains “, with an area of 7,520 acres,[176] was part of the Tooleman Flats run, held by Mr John Lawrence Brown and Tonderburnie Pastoral Company under leasehold.[177] James engaged a governess Margaret McPhee Balmain for the girls. He married

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[164] St. Philip’s Clydesdale, Marriage Register, 22/1/1854.

[165] BDM NSW, Death Certificate Frederick John Newsham 13/4/1857.

[166] St. Matthew’s Windsor, Baptismal Register, 1856.

[167] BDM NSW Marriage Cert. 26/9/1859.

[168] St. Matthews RC Church Windsor, Marriage Register, 10/7/1884 gives Clara Mary’s age as 23, her “Birthday Book” (ca. 1880) gives her birth date as 15th July.

[169] BDM, Birth of Ida Webster, 16/9/1863

[170] This may be either “Gralambone Station” where Ida McLean later claimed to have been born or “Giralambone” which, according to The New Atlas of Australia, (John Sands, Sydney, 1886) is approx 30miles NW of Nyngan.

[171] BDM, Birth of Blanche Webster, 30/4/1865.

[172] BDM, Birth of Elizabeth Frances Webster, 11/4/1869.

[173] Mrs Nora Bullimore of Croydon Park, NSW, in a letter to J. Warner, 18/4/1981, p2.

[174] Dormer & Starr, Settlers of the Marthaguy, Dubbo, 1979, p.80.

[175] BDM NSW Death Cert. Elizabeth Frances Webster, 12/9/1872.

[176] Government Gazette, 1883, Vol 3, p4749.

[177] Hanson, William, The Pastoral Possessions of NSW, Sydney, 1889, p 350.

"Maggie" at St. James Church, Sydney in 1877 [178] and the girls were sent to the boarding school , "Linden House" at Parramatta.[179]

Clara, the oldest daughter, worked as a governess until she married, working for George Blackett of "Narraway Run" Coonamble in 1882 where she acted as a "dummy selector" for him. selecting 640 acres of Narraway and then giving them to Blackett for "the rents due on them".[180]

In 1883 James Webster transferred the leasehold for “Broken Plains” to John Lawrence Brown[181] and moved back to the Hawkesbury, taking up the license for the " Farmer's Home" Hotel in Clarendon.[182] The family's return to "civilisation" was probably motivated by Maggie, who, at the age of 33 was expecting her first child [183], as well as the fact that the country was in the grip of a major drought. The return led to the marriage of all three daughters in quick succession.

It appears that James and his new family did not return to the West, but sold the land he owned in Coonamble,[184] invested in suburban land in Sydney[185] and went to live in Berrima where Maggie's sister was living.[186] By the late 1880s James had transferred most of his holdings to his wife. [187] It appears that what had not been sold by the early 1890s was mortgaged and later sold up by the mortgagees. [188]

James died of cancer in 1903 and is buried in the Manly cemetery. [189] Maggi lived in Enmore after James’ death. [190]

Blanche, at the age of 18, married William Arthur Bennett, Esq., [191]of Cooba Creek, Clarendon[192], step-son (actually, natural son, born out of wedlock) of Robert Fitzgerald, of "Springfield" Darlinghurst, grazier and landowner, and late M.L.C. for Windsor. Two sons were born to this marriage before William's early death in August 1891at the age of 31.[193] After William's death Blanche took in boarders to her Petersham house [194] and later married Robert Vivers, a bullocky and stevedore. Robert died in 1939 [195] and Blanche in 1945. [196]

Six weeks after Blanche's marriage her sister Ada married Alick MacLean, a station superintendent of Coonamble.[197] The following is a newspaper column sent to me in 1981 by a granddaughter of Ada Webster and Alick MacLean, Miss Heather Kennedy[198]:

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178 NSW BDM Marriage Cert. 1/2/1877.

179 Newspaper cutting (undated) celebrating the 50th wedding anniversary of Alick & Ada MacLean (nee Webster), sent to J. Warner by Heather Kennedy of Kalinga Qld on 20/9/1981

180 RGD, op. cit. Book 257/77.

181 AO NSW 8/2203 Run Register – Bligh 1881

182 Government Gazette, 1883, Vol 3, p4749.

183 NSW BDM, Birth Reg. Darcy James Webster 29/6/1883.

184 RGD Vendors Index 408/183

185 RGD Vendors Index 718/146; 746/226; 905/61

186 Decsribed in the above documents as being “landowner, of Berrima”.

187 RGD, Torrens Title Section, Book 718/146, 147, 148.

188 IBID, books 756/226 & 905/61.

189 BDM NSW Death Cert. James C. Webster 3/5/1903.

190 RGD Vendors Index 1693/119.

191 St. Matthew’s Windsor, Marriage Register, 9/12/1883.

192 Sands Directory 1881-82 (William Fitzgerald).

193 BDM NSW Death Cert. 26/8/1891.

194 N. Bullimore, in conversation. Her father was one.

195 BDM NSW Death Cert. 39/1451.

196 NSW BDM Death Cert. 45/23686

197 St. Matthew’s Windsor, Marriage Register 20/1/1884.

198 .The column does not include references to the newspaper in which it was published or the date of publication, but it commemorates the 50th wedding anniversary and would probably have been from a

> Mr MacLean was born at Maitland in 1862, and Mrs. MacLean on the Macquarie in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. MacLean were married in the year 1884 in St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, New South Wales, in the same church where Mrs. MacLean's mother was christened and later married. Immediately after their wedding Mr. MacLean migrated to Queensland, and arriving at Townsville, he proceeded to Bunda Bunda Station, where he had been appointed overseer by the then owners Messrs Ashe and McCartney. In the same year Mr MacLean resigned his position on Bunda Bunda and accepted a similar appointment at Fort Constantine, which was owned by Messrs Mophet Bros., and managed by Mr W.G. Marshall. After having served two years on Fort Constantine, Mr MacLean accepted the post of manager at Quamby Station, which was owned by Sadlier and Brush of Melbourne. After serving on this station until 1893, Mr MacLean was forced to relinquish his position owing to ill health. Recovering, Mr MacLean accepted a position as overseer on Rocksmere Station, where he remained two years. Later in 1903, Mr MacLean was employed by the Rabbit Board on the Burke River and worked his way through all ratings to that of Superintendent. Some time later Mr MacLean was transferred to the Wills River in the same capacity, where he was stationed for 20 years, retiring from that position in 1929, in which year he with Mrs. MacLean removed to Mt. Isa where they have since resided.
>
> Mrs. MacLean (nee Miss Ada Lowe Webster), was born on Gralgumbone Station on the Macquarie River, which station her father managed , and was educated at Linden House, Parramatta, ... Shortly after her marriage, as a girl of 20, Mrs MacLean came North to join her husband. Townsville, in those days, says Mrs MacLean, was a very small place indeed, and the Western railway head was then at Homestead, and as it was necessary to proceed to Richmond in order to reach Bunda Bunda, the remainder of the journey from Homestead was accomplished by coach, over very wild and rough roads. ...
>
> Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. MacLean four are living, Mrs. Norman Kennedy, Mrs Les McCoy, Mr Fred MacLean of Melbourne and Mr Stanley MacLean. Those deceased are Mrs John Kennedy, Miss Jessie and Master George MacLean. In addition there are 13 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The oldest Webster daughter, Clara Mary married an Irishman, Michael Kelly on 10th July 1884[199]. Although Michael was a farmer, his father-in-law passed the license of the "Farmer's Home" Hotel to Michael and Clara after his year as publican. Clara and Michael had eight children [200]. Three sons and a daughter, as well as her husband pre-deceased Clara who died at the age of 92 in 1954. Clara was an accomplished horsewoman who competed and won trophies as a show rider in the Western Towns as a young woman. Her daughter told that Clara and her father James Webster took a herd of cattle from the Quambone area north to the western Queensland rivers, picking up other herds on the way, probably in the early 1880s, during a major national drought when cattle numbers fell markedly in NSW but increased in Queensland. [201]

There was a family tradition that James Clancy Webster was the model for "Clancy of the Overflow". His grandson Arthur Bennett was sure of it, but Clara's daughter Nora Bullimore says "Mum could never say for sure if Grandfather was Clancy, but his horsemanship was renowned." [202]

Elizabeth Elliott's son Frederick Newsham continued on the land. He was listed as a grazier of "Broken Plains", Quambone in the 1881 Directory. Like both his parents he died young. He died of cancer at the age of 40. He died at Moonjaurie Station in the Cunnamulla district of Queensland. He

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North Queensland paper.

[199] St. Matthew's RC church Windsor, Marriage Register 10/7/1884. NB Although dated 1883 but indexed 1884, by sequence the date should be 1884.

[200] BDM Death Cert. Clara Mary Kelly 8/4/1954.

[201] Bryce Fraser (ed) The Macquarie Book of Events, Sydney 1983,p 567.

[202] Nora Bullimore, letter to J. Warner 12/7/1981.

was the Station Manager.[203] He had married Kathleen Kenny in Sydney at the age of 28.[204] They had 2 young sons living at the time of Frederick's death and a daughter who had died as an infant. [205] All their children were born in NSW.

Elizabeth's children :
Frederick John NEWSHAM b. 26/2/1856 (m. Kathleen Kenny 1884) d. 4/8/1896
Clara Mary b. 15/7/1861 (m. Michael KELLY) d. 8/4/1954
Ada Lowe b. 16/9/1863 (m. Alick MCLEAN 30/1/1884)
Blanche b. 30.4.1865 (m.1. W.A. BENNETT 1883, 2. Robert VIVERS) d. 13/11/1945.
Elizabeth Frances b. 11/4/1869 d. 12/9/1872

Frances Crief (1837 – 1862)

Frances Crief died in childbirth at the age of 24. Three years earlier she had married George Crief [206]and their son George Anthony was born on 1st October 1860[207]. George was born in Scotland in 1835, the son of George Crief and Agnes McNab. George Jnr was a plasterer/bricklayer and brickmaker[208]. Frances was reputed to be a talented singer and it is believed in the family that while leaving the stage after singing at a charity concert in Windsor, Fanny fell down the stairs, causing a miscarriage of twins and her death[209].

In 1886 George married Margaret Brammer,[210] the widow of Phillip Brammer of Windsor and many of the Brammer children took the name Creith.
It was with George Anthony Crief that his grandmother Fanny Elliott spent the last days of her life. [211]

Joseph Elliott (1840 – 1919)

Fanny and Joseph's sons Joseph and Thomas Duncan carried on the family trade of brickmaking . But in 1869 Joseph was working as a drover [212] and at the time of his death in 1919 his occupation was stated as a labourer. [213]

At the age of 20 Joseph married Mary, the 17 year old daughter of Joseph Brooks and Mary Ann Waldron of Windsor. [214] They had four sons and seven daughters, three of whom predeceased their parents. Joseph died of an aortic aneurism in his home at Newtown, Windsor, on 12th October 1919 at the age of 77. The Windsor & Richmond Gazette said of him that he "was an esteemed native of the district and was an industrious man".[215] After Joseph's death Mary sold their house, their furniture and Joseph's personal effects [216]and moved to Sydney to live with her daughter, Mrs Macquarie, in Sophia Street where she died on 2nd July 1920. [217] Joseph and Mary are both buried at St.Matthew's Church of England, Windsor and share a simple headstone.

Joseph and Mary's son Roland was living at 53 Evesleigh Street Redfern at the time of his father's death.[218]

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[203] BDM Qld, Death Cert. Frederick John Newsham, 4/8/1896.
[204] BDM NSW Marriages 1884/3125.
[205] BDM Births Kenneth Hilton 87/24184, John Thomas 89/23576, Ida 91/30803, Death 91/13243.
[206] BDM NSW Death Cert. Frances J. Creef. 26/7/1862.
[207] Arndell Index.
[208] Arndell Index
[209] Information from Ms Ann Goninon (nee Creef) in a letter 4/11/2001.
[210] Arndell Index.
[211] BDM NSW Death Cert. Fanny Elliott 7/4/1888.
[212] BDM NSW Birth Cert. Emily Eleanor Elliott 20/2/1869.
[213] BDM NSW Death Cert. Joseph Elliott, 12/10/1919.
[214] BDM Various birth certs. of children.
[215] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 7/10/1919
[216] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 27/11/1919
[217] Mutch Index.
[218] Mutch Index

Joseph's children
Mary Elizabeth ELLIOTT b. 26/9/1863
Ada Jane b. 20/5/1865 d. 15/1/1866
Angelina b. 8/11/1866
Emily Eleanor b. 20/2/1869
Roland J.J. b.1871 (BDM 71/19262)
Henry Ernest b. 10/8/1873 m. Louisa C. Allison 1894 (BDM 94/3471)
Alfred Sydney b. 1875 (BDM 75/00500 Vol 161)
Clara M. b. 6/7/1878
Amy Martha b. 16/9/1880
Charles R. b. 15/1/1883
George G. b. & d. 1885 (BDM 85/10384 & 85/10769)
Eva E. b. 1886 (BDM 86/23698)

Thomas Elliott (1843 – 1927)

Joseph and Fanny's fifth child was Thomas Duncan, born in December 1843. He too was a brickmaker by trade but worked for the railways for a period around 1904 and by 1911 was established as a fuel merchant in which he continued until his death.

Thomas married Elizabeth Maud Hunter in Bathurst in about 1870. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Hunter, a jeweller, and Elizabeth Smith and she was 18 at the time of the marriage[219]. Thomas and Elizabeth had ten children, half of whom died in infancy . [220]

Thomas and Elizabeth moved to Sydney after 1882[221] and by 1887 were living at 39 Westbourne Street, Petersham[222] where Elizabeth died in 1901.

In September 1904, at the age of 60. Thomas married Elvira Jane MacKay, a spinster who was little more than half his age.[223] They had one child, a daughter Ruth, born in 1905. In 1911 Thomas bought the house in which they were living (60 Catherine Street Leichhardt) and made a gift of the property to his wife when he discharged the mortgage in 1919. [224]

Thomas died at the age of 83 in 1927 .[225] He was buried at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor, with his first wife, where there is a large and quite elaborate memorial to them.

Thomas Duncan's children :
David Charles b. 26/12/1870
Gertrude Maud b. 26/10/1872 d. 26/8/1876
Thomas Henry b. 4/1/1875 d. 4/3/1875
Olivia May b. 18/3/1876
Elizabeth b. 25/8/1879 d. 26/8/1879
Violet Frances b. 1880 (BDM 80/06914) d. 1881 (BDM 81/03893)
Minnie Frances b. 1882 (BDM 82/08221) m. James A. Latimer 1906 (06/6508) in Annandale.
Ethel May b. 1888 (BDM 88/06494)
Gertrude Maud b. ca. 1891 m. Raymond GC Young 1907 (1907/3784) at Balmain
Ruth b. ca. 1905

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219 BDM NSW Death Cert. Elizabeth Maud Elliott, 5/2/1901.
220 St. Matthew's Windsor, Baptismal & Burial Registers 1870-1879.
221 Sands Country Directory 1881-2.
222 Sydney Directories.
223 BDM NSW Marriage Certificate 22/9/1904.
224 RGD Registered Deeds, Book 942/199 & 200, Book 1167/756 & 757.
225 BDM NSW Death Certificate, Thomas Duncan Elliott 9/6/1927

Eleanor Hopkins Mears (1848 – 1927)

Fanny and Joseph' youngest children Eleanor (Helen or Ellen) and George Samuel appear to have maintained a close relationship throughout their lives.

Eleanor married Benjamin Hopkins (son of Joseph & Hannah) in 1869 [226] and after his death in 1877[227], married William Henry Mears, a bricklayer of Walker Street Redfern on 21st January 1884, at Ellen's residence at 134 Morehead Street Redfern.* Ellen died on 12th April 1927.*

Eleanor's children :
Frances HOPKINS b. 1870 d. 1870 (BDM 70/01792)
Charles b. 1871 and living in Brisbane in 1927.
Joseph b. 1873, and his twin
Benjamin (a bootmaker of Lakemba)
Amy (Mrs James McKinley) of Marrickville, who died in 1968
William John MEARS 1886 - 1971 and his twin
George 1886 - 1886.

George Elliott (1851 - 1933)

George Samuel Elliott married Catherine Mary Mears (born in England) on 27th September 1879 [228]. It is possible that Catherine was the sister of the William Mears that George's sister Eleanor married in 1884. George died in Auburn in 1933.[229]

George Samuel's children :
Miriam Frances b. 1880 (Arndell Index).
Sarah Mary E. b.1882 (BDM 1882/08227)
John W. b. 1884 (BDM 84/10499)
Edith M. b. 1887 (BDM 87/11166)
Ellen b. 1889 (BDM 89/08628) d. 1892 (?) (BDM 92/13516)
George S. b. 1892 (BDM 92/36936)
Alfred C. b. 1894 (BDM94/36181)
Joseph b. 1896 d. 8/10/1913 ? (St. Matthew's Windsor, Cemetery Transcript)
Fanny b. 1899 (BDM 15410)

-0-0-0-0-0-0-

Dougal's children

Dougal and Caroline had eight children between the years 1838 and 1857. All were baptised at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor. Their first son Dugald George died in infancy and Henrietta died in childbirth at the age of 20. Caroline Eather and Thomas McKellar stayed and raised large families in Windsor. Margaret and Elizabeth moved to the Liverpool Plains and Mary Ann moved to nearby Gunedah. Late in his life Dugald Frederick moved to Emu Plains.

Margaret Allen Flett (1838 – 1919)

Margaret Caroline was the oldest child. She was born on 27th May 1838 and in 1862 when she was 24 years old she married John Thomas Allen in Windsor.[230] Their sons John Thomas and Prosper were

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226 BDM NSW Marriage cert.1869/3702

227 BDM NSW Death cert. 1877/02850

* Ellen's nephew George Creef lived at 106 Morehead Street Redfern and it was in this house that Ellen's mother Fanny died in 1888.

* Most of this information, including a funeral notice, was sent to J. Warner by Mr W. Mears of Glendale, NSW. The funeral notice refers to Ellen's children.

228 Arndell Index and BDM 1879/5202

229 NSW BDM 1933/723.

230 BDM NSW Marriage Index 1862/3075

born in Windsor where John Snr. was a farmer.[231] After Prosper's birth in 1864 the family moved to Carroll on the Liverpool Plains near Gunnedah. Here they opened a store. * By 1875 John Allen was the innkeeper in Carroll.[232] John died in 1877 and left Margaret an estate of about £2000. [233] During their marriage six boys and three girls, including two sets of twins, were born.[234] The youngest child was less that a year old when their father died. The following year Margaret married John Flett, listed in the 1881-2 Directory as a contractor. By 1884 he had acquired the Post Office Hotel. [235] They continued with the store as well at least until 1889[236]. To this marriage a daughter was born, but she too predeceased her mother. [237]

Margaret and John Flett had a considerable number of land dealings in and around Carroll during the period 1880 to 1914. They bought and sold farming and residential land. Margaret bought land from her sons and sold it back to them. Margaret and John transferred land to each other and bought and sold from each other. One particular block of land in Carroll changed hands between them three times in five years, for 10 pounds each time ! Margaret's dealings were probably more extensive than John's. [238] Margaret's son Dugald Henry (sometimes Henry Dougal) died in October 1892 and Margaret inherited his property.[239] In 1902 Margaret sold to her brother Thomas McKellar the land in Windsor that had originally been bought by their mother Caroline. [240]

Margaret died on 4th August 1919 at the age of 81, as the result of a stroke.[241] In her will [242] she mentions 45 blocks of land in the town of Carroll, leaving them individually to her four sons, as well as other real and personal estate, an estate of over £5000 . Miss Hazel McKellar of Emu Plains [243] met her aunt Mrs Flett when she was a child of less than 10 and Margaret was in the last years of her life. She recalls Mrs Flett as being a "very superior type of woman", quite "above" the aunts with whom she was familiar.

Margaret's son John T. Allen is listed as a grazier of "Allendale" Carroll in the 1889-90 Directory.

Margaret's children : [244]
John Thomas ALLEN b. 19/4/1862 (m. Eliza FORDHAM 1886 (#5326) d. 23/3/1933
Prosper Melbourne b. 6/5/1864
Ada Margaret b. 11/7/1865 (M. Peter S. FLETT 1888) d. 11/4/1897
Henrietta Elizabeth b. ca. 1868 m. Thomas H. FLETT 5/3/1885
Robert b. ca. 1868
Henry Dougal b. 6/9/1870 d. 5/10/1892
Isetta b. 6/9/1870
Jonathan Albert b. ca. 1873 m. Lucy May WOODWARD 8/5/1895 d. 29/8/1954
Abraham b. ca. 1877.

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[231] St. Matthew's Windsor Baptismal Registers 1862 & 1864.

* Today (2001) the town of Carroll exists as a small collection of buildings on the Oxley Highway. The old store building still stands.

[232] Sands Country Directory 1884-85, Sydney 1884, p. 136.

[233] Supreme Court, op. cit. Will no. 3/1267

[234] BDM NSW Death cert. Margaret Caroline Flett, 4/8/1919. (Although Prosper is not mentioned.)

[235] Sands Country Directory, 1884-85, Sydney, 1884, p. 136.

[236] Ibid. 1889-90.

[237] Death Certificate Margaret Flett.

[238] RGD, op cit. 1880-1914, passim.

[239] Supreme Court Probate Divn. Will No. 4/4692.

[240] RGD, op. cit. Book 708/234.

[241] Death Certificate, Margaret Flett.

[242] Supreme Court, op. cit., Will no. 4/96088

[243] Related by Miss McKeller on 12th March 1981

[244] Marriages recorded at Christ Church Gunnedah

Elizabeth Davis (1842 – 1919)

Dougal and Caroline's second daughter Elizabeth Cordelia was born on 9th October 1842[245]. In 1871, when she was 28 Elizabeth married Henry Davis[246], a labourer, in Carroll. Elizabeth and Henry had eight children. The baptisms of the oldest and the youngest are recorded at Christ Church Gunnedah, but the records are not complete. The records at the local Court House were destroyed by fire in 1930.

The oldest children, twins Henry Albert and Dougal Frederick, were born on 24th September 1871 and the youngest, Joseph, on 15th October, 1883.

Elizabeth died on 18th January 1919 at the age of 76, of heart disease.[247] Her husband had died about a week earlier. They were buried at Carroll.

Elizabeth Cordelia's Children : [248]
Henry Albert DAVIS b. 24/9/1871 m. Annie ENKS 8/7/1903
Dougal Frederick b. 24/9/1871
Elizabeth b. ca. 1874 m. Charles W. SIMMERS 4/8/1893
William b. ca. 1876 m. Deborah POPE 17/4/1898
Caroline b. ca. 1878 m. James HARWOOD 15/5/1902
John b. ca. 1880
Florence Lydia b. ca 1880.
Joseph b. 15/10/1883

Dougal Frederick McKellar (1845 – 1920)

The next child born to Dougal and Caroline was Dougal Frederick, on 18th February 1845. He followed the family trade of brickmaking while he remained in Windsor. On 26th June 1870 he married Sarah Kemp at the residence of the Congregational minister of Windsor. Sarah was the daughter of Peter and Sophia Kemp (nee Huxley) of the Colo River.[249] Over the next twenty-two years Dougal and Sarah had thirteen children. The first Clara Emily, was baptised at Clydesdale, South Creek and the other twelve at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor. Clara Emily and the second son Dugald Ernest, died in infancy.

Dougal Frederick was still living in Windsor when his father died in 1901[250] but moved to Emu Plains where at least one of his married daughters and his son Dugald Frederick were living. While in Windsor Dougal was involved with the Football Club. He was an official, pictured with the team, in 1900. * Miss Hazel McKellar, who was eleven years old when her grandfather (Dougal Frederick) died remembers him as being fairly tall and lean, kind and very gentle. She remembers her grandmother as being fond of crocheting, a little stout in body but not fat, and always having immaculately tidy hair and person. [251]

In Emu Plains Dougal and Sarah lived in various houses. One, a timber cottage on the corner of the Great Western Highway, Punt Lane and River Road, still stood in 1981 and was to be conserved by the local Council. Dougal worked for the Emu & Prospect Gravel & Road Metal Company [252] but had retired on a pension by the time he died in May 1920. He was buried in the Emu Plains Church of England Cemetery. [253]

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245 St. Matthew's Windsor Baptismal Register 1842.
246 BDM NSW Marriage Index 1871/3564
247 BDM NSW Death Certificate Elizabeth Davis 18/1/1919
248 Marriages recorded at Christ Church Gunnedah
249 BDM NSW Marriage Certificate 26/6/1870.
250 Mutch Index 1815-1957, Death of D. McKellar 1901, AO Reel 2128.
* The photo was on display in the Historical Museum at Windsor in 1980.
251 H. McKellar, letter to J. Warner 7/4/1981
252 Miss McKellar, Letter to J. Warner 24/5/1981.
253 BDM NSW Death Certificate 14/5/1920

Dougal Frederick's Children :
Clara Emily b. 21/3/1871 d. 22/6/1876
Ada Minetta b. 16/6/1872 (m. Thomas JONES) d. 2/7/1956
Frederick William b. 20/7/1873 (m. Minnie THOMS) d. 12/5/1954
Dugald Ernest b. 5/10/1874 d. 20/9/1875
Essington Theodore b. 29/10/1875 (m. Alice THOMLINSON) d. 13/1/1946
Thomas Peter b. 24/12/1876 (m. Jessie FLEISHMAN) d. 25/4/1958
Sarah Maud b. 18/2/1879 (m. David W.A. LANGLEY) d. 8/3/1858
Dugald Frederick b. 10/1/1881 (m. Sarah GRIFFITHS) d. 21/5/1951
Alexander George Frederick b.1/6/1883 (m. Alena STREETER) d. 1925
Caroline b. 28/8/1884 (m. Thomas WATKINS) d. 3/4/1970
Henrietta Sophia b. 12/9/1886 (m. Alexander MOORE) d. 24/10/1964
Elizabeth Australia b. 22/8/1888 (m. Harold HOLLIER) d. 3/10/1970
Sophia Emmaline b. 3/12/1892 (m. Edward HOLLIER) d. 1/10/1978

Caroline Margaret Eather (1847 – 1915)

The fifth child, Caroline was born on 25th February 1847. At the age of 22 she married Thomas Eather,[254] a farmer of Cornwallis, a man twenty years her senior.[255] Of their eight children the last, Alice was born in 1885 [256] and one, Henrietta, died in infancy. By 1877 the Eathers were living in Macquarie Street, Windsor where they remained for the rest of their lives. Caroline died on 4th May 1915 and Thomas survived her by 18 months. Caroline was buried beside her parents in St. Matthew's Cemetery. For some reason Caroline was know as Sarah Louise to the Eather Family.[257]

Caroline's children :[258]
Thomas EATHER b. ca. 1870 (m. Lillian Elizabeth BRADLEY)
Arthur Ernest b. 31/3/1872
George William b. 28/11/1874 (M. Albina SPENCER)
Henrietta bb. 6/4/1877
William Henry b. ca. 1879 (m. Hilda M. MAHONEY 20/4/1909)
Harry b. 26/9/1881
Leslie James b. 29/7/1883 (m. Charlotte M. HANN 10/3/1914) d. 3/8/1940
Alice Maud b. 8/8/1885 (m. Francis J. PYE 27/1/1914) d. 11/6/1965

Mary Ann Eather Collison (1857 – 1925)

Caroline's youngest sister, Mary Ann, also married an Eather - Charles. Family tradition has it that Thomas and Charles were the brothers who were rescued from the roof top in the flood of 1867 in which their wives and ten children drowned.[259] This is almost correct in that Thomas lost his wife Emma Staples and five of his children.[260] His other child by this marriage was the Charles who married Mary Ann McKellar[261] and although he suffered much through the flood, he was not the child George who was rescued with his father and uncle.

Mary Ann and Charles married at St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor on 13th January 1876. Two days before Christmas 1885, Charles died leaving Mary Ann with four children. Her baby had died three weeks earlier. Within a few months Edwin John Collison lost his wife and he and Mary Ann married on 26th March 1887 .[262] Collison was a carpenter. By the turn of the century they had another five children, all of whom were baptised at St. Matthew's Windsor. In 1920 when Edwin

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254 BDM NSW Marriage Index 1869/3707.
255 BDM NSW Death Certificate Thomas Eather, 14/11/1916
256 St. Matthew's Windsor, Baptismal Registers 1872 – 1885.
257 Eileen Cunninghame writes (25/7/1982) "We stayed with them quite often at Windsor. They were Uncle Tom and Aunt Sarah.
258 Marriages and subsequent children are from the Eather Family Newsletter, August 1981.
259 Sydney Morning Herald, 25/6/1867, related by Bowd, op.cit., pp 19 & 20.
260 BDM NSW Death Certificate, Thomas Eather 14/11/1916.
261 St. Matthew's Marriage Register 13/1/1876
262 St. Matthew's Registers.

attended his brother-in-law Dougal's funeral, he was living at No.1 Botany Road, Botany, [263] but they must have moved to Gunnedah (close to sisters Margaret and Elizabeth) shortly afterwards as Mary Ann died there of cancer on 24th November 1925[264] and Edwin in 1933. It seems that at least some of their children moved into the district with them as it was Mary Ann's son Roland James Eather who informed the State of Collison's death. [265]

Mary Ann's Children :
Ann Emma EATHER b. 1/4/1876
James Roland b. 13/7/1878 m. Elizabeth Garrett 1907 in Inverell
Charles Frederick b. 6/10/1880 (m. Minnie Pauline JONES, 26/5/1905) d. 22/6/1959.[266]
Abel b. 20/5/1883
William Frederick b. 15/10/1885 d. 25/11/1885
William Frederick COLLISON b. 18/3/1889 m. Ethel Dupion 1913 (#5614)
Thomas Edward b. 21/5/1891
John Edwin b. 28/10/1893
Minnie May b. 20/1/1896 m. Leslie J. Schutz 1914 in Gunnedah
Mary Maud b. 8/10/1898 m. John Pope, 1917 in Redfern

Henrietta Clark (1850 – 1870)

The other daughter of Dougal and Caroline was Henrietta who was born in 1850 and married Thomas Clark, a drover of Windsor in 1869 at St. Matthew's. Henrietta died at the age of 20, almost three weeks after her daughter, christened Henrietta, died at birth, less than a year after she married. [267]

Thomas Peter McKellar (1853 – 1934)

Dougal and Caroline's youngest child was Thomas Peter, born in 1853. Thomas also learned the trade of brickmaking but was a wood carter later in life. [268] In 1881 he married Jane Smallwood [269] and they had seven children, all baptised in St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor. Of these children Elizabeth Maud died in 1887 at the age of 2 and Thomas Frederick died as a teenager in 1900. His death was ascribed to his having eaten unripe fruit. [270] He had been a pupil at the Windsor Superior Public School.

In 1902 Thomas bought from his sister Margaret Flett the land that had previously belonged to their mother. He paid £30 for it . In 1924 he sold the same land to his son Frederick James McKellar, a butcher, for 5 shillings.[271]

When Jane McKellar died in November 1896 the youngest of their children was 2 1/2, the oldest 14. Surprisingly, Thomas does not appear to have remarried. He lived until the age of 80 when he died in his house in Mileham Street, Windsor. At this time all his surviving children, except his eldest son, still lived in the Windsor district. [272]

Thomas Peter's children :
John Alfred b. 23/9/1882
Ernest William b. 31/1/1884

263 Dougal McKellar Death Certificate 14/5/1920
264 BDM NSW Death Certificate Mary Ann Collison 24/10/1925
265 Court House, Gunnedah, Death Registration, E.J.Collison, 22/7/1933.
266 Information from Mr John St. Pierre of Bundaberg, 8th August 1981.
267 St. Matthew's Windsor Registers 1869 & 1879.
268 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 3/8/1934, p.3
269 BDM NSW Marriage Index 1881/4315.
270 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 8/12/1900, p12.
271 RGD Torrens Title Section, Book 1371/46.
272 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 3/8/1934, p. 3.

Elizabeth Maud b. 22/9/1885 d. 1/7/1887
Thomas Frederick b. 14/6/1887 d. 3/12/1900
Ida b. 23/6/1889 m. Oscar R. ARMSTRONG 23/8/1923 d. 17/7/1959
Emily Margaret b. 24/1/1892 m. James WILBOW
Frederick James b. 11/4/1894

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John's Children

Matilda Harriet Byron (1841-1915)

There is a marriage registration in Victoria for a Matilda McKellar to William Byron in 1859.[273] She married at the age of 18 and had a large family over the next 25 years, most born at Ararat in the Victorian goldfields. He husband William may have been the son of John and Mary Byron (nee Lees) and was part of a family in that district. Matilda and William's family was in Ararat from 1860 to 1872, Horsham in 1876 and Werribee from 1879. William [274] died in 1894 at Beulah at the age of 57 and Matilda died in 1915[275], also in Beulah, Victoria. The index reference to this death confirms that Matilda was Matilda Harriet, daughter of John McKellar and Elizabeth Morris.

Matilda's children : (the reference numbers all refer to the Vic. BDM Births Index).
Mary BYRON b.1860 (#03838)
Elizabeth b. 1862 (#134)
John Lees b. 1864 (#6254)
William Henry b. 1867 (#5888 Mother's name given as Matilda Elizabeth)
Ada b. 1868 (#20025)
Matilda Harriet b. 1872 (#20919)
Alfred Thomas b. 1876 (#23687)
Arthur Talbot b. 1879 (#06172)
Bertha Fletcher b. 1881 ((#26863)
Walter Bollin b. 1884 (#28619)

John McKellar (II)(1846-1915)

John married at Stawell, Victoria, in August 1879. He gave his usual residence as Millicent, South Australia. He married Margaret Walters of Ararat, Victoria. He gave his occupation as butcher. Margaret was a dressmaker, 25 years old , [276] born in Glamorgan, Wales, in1854 the daughter of Rees Walters, a labourer, and Margaret Innes. .[277]

Margaret died young [278]and it is possible that John married a Miss or Mrs Cameron[279], before marrying Mary Jane Fenson in Millicent, South Australia, in 1891[280] This time John gave his occupation as grazier. Mary was 19 years of age and John was 45. From this marriage four boys were born between 1894 and 1903.

John (II) is listed in the South Australian Directory as a butcher in 1880, being part of the firm McKellar and Ginger, the first butcher in Millicent, South Australia. In 1889 he is listed as a farmer of Mt. Gambier.[281] John died on 12th October 1915[282] at Mt Gambier.

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[273] Vic. BDM Marriages 1859 # 1249.
[274] Son of John and Mary (nee Lees) 1894/8575.
[275] Vic. BDM Deaths 1915/4027.
[276] Colony of Victoria Marriage Certificate 20/8/1879.
[277] Submitter's information IGI Computer Index.
[278] There is a registration in Victorian BDM Deaths for 1888 of Margaret McKellar (no parents named) , aged 40 who died at Ararat. - #11917.
[279] According to an old-timer who knew the McKellars. Related by Mrs J.R. McKellar of West Street Bathurst on 13/4/1981.
[280] South Aust. Marriage Cert 1891 # 953.
[281] According to Mrs J.R. McKellar , above.

John (II)'s children :
William John b. 22/6/1894 d. 1916
George Henry b. 2/5/1896 (m. Sylvia E. CRAFTER 5/11/1932) d. 18/11/1965
Edward James b. 2/6/1901 d. 1980
Norman Robert b. 1903 d. 1927

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Mary Ann's Children

Mary Ann McKellar married twice and had ten children. According to her death certificate [283] (for which her son John Edward was the informant), all were living at the time of her death, but this is inaccurate as at least the fourth daughter, Catherine, predeceased her mother (dying in 1861 at the age of six)[284] . No trace beyond their births and baptisms has been found of John (born 14th August 1849)[*], George (born 23/10/1850) or Emmeline Harriet.

Mary's other children appear to have maintained close ties despite living far apart; witnessing each others' marriages, relying on each other to execute wills, making bequests to each other and to nieces and nephews. The daughters dedicated a stained glass window in St. Matthew's Windsor in memory of their parents.

Lizzie Wright (1839 – 1912)

The oldest of Mary's children was Elizabeth, born on 26th October 1839[285] at Windsor, five days after her mother's 22nd birthday. Lizzie remained single until she was 32 years of age. She had been living in Sydney but returned to the Windsor district to marry. On 28th March 1872 she married George Wright, a butcher of Paddington [286] who was a widower with a seven year old daughter Edith Lavinia Susan. They married at St. Phillip's Church of England, Clydesdale. George was an Englishman from Hawkesworth, the son of a farmer. [287] The new family moved to Bathurst where they are listed in the 1889 Directory as living in Rocket Street. When he made his will in 1895 George described himself as a freeholder of Bathurst.[288] George died in September 1901. His obituary indicated that they moved to Newtown, Windsor in about 1896 and that he had worked for the Railways in Bathurst for many years. His obituary describes him as a homely and sincere man, "a much respected man with many sincere friends."[289] Lizzie lived on in Windsor for another eleven years, dying on 3rd September 1912 of acute enteritis.[290] She had had no children. Lizzie left an estate of £556/9/- , most of which was divided between her half-sisters Isobel, Emma Jane and Emily Ann, after bequests to St. Matthew's and the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society. [291] Her obituary said that "hers was a life of unceasing unselfishness and good deeds" and that she was "very much beloved.[292] She was buried at St. Matthew's and her tombstone includes memorials to her husband, her father John Carloss and her step-daughter Edith Lavinia.

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[282] Death Certificate, South Australia, 12/10/1915.
[283] BDM NSW Death cert. Mary Bowlin, 19/2/1890.
[284] BDM NSW Death Certificate 30/9/1861
[*] Unless he is the James Bowling who died at Berrima NSW in 1869 aged 22. (BDM 1969/02992)
[285] Obit. Elizabeth Wright, Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 21/9/1912
[286] Bailliere, The Official Post Office Directory, Sydney 1867.
[287] St. Phillip's, Clydesdale Marriage Register 28/3/1872
[288] Supreme Court Probate Divn. Will No. 4/23971
[289] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 21/9/1901
[290] BDM NSW Death Certificate 3/9/1912.
[291] Supreme Court, Will no. 4/57780
[292] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 21/9/1912, obit. Elizabeth Wright.

Bertha Carloss Hassall (1841 – 1893)

Mary's second daughter, Bertha Mary, was born nine months to the day after her father's death , on 23rd April 1841.[293] In September 1865 Bertha married Jonathan Lawrey Hassall, third son of Jonathan Hassall (a farmer of the Cook District) and Mary Rouse [294] and grandson of the missionary Rowland Hassall. Jonathan was baptised by Walter Lawry on 14th June 1824[295]. Jonathan was 17 years older than Bertha. At the time of their marriage Jonathan was a squatter on the Macquarie River. The property was called "Kiameron" and is near Warren, New South Wales. Jonathan and Bertha lived there until at least 1875. The first five of their eight children were born there. [296] Although the 1881-2 Sands Directory lists them as being at "Kiameron", they gave their address as Windsor when their sixth and seventh children were baptised at St. Matthews and Jonathan's obituary says that he retired from pastoral pursuits in about 1878.[297] Deeds registered during this period give his address as Mudgee up to 1875, Windsor in 1882 and Parramatta from 1885 to 1890.[298] Their youngest daughter, Elsie Dora, was baptised at St. John's Church of England Parramatta after her birth on 5th September 1881.[299] In 1885 they were living at "Jericho"[300] and from 1887 to 1889 they lived in Macquarie Street Parramatta. By 1894 they had settled at 30 Smith Street Summer Hill where they resided until their deaths.[301]

Bertha and Jonathan had been married for almost four years before their first child was born but then children were born in rapid succession. Perhaps Bertha remained in the Windsor district with her family for the first few years of her marriage before moving to the property near Warren. In nine years Bertha had six sons and a daughter, all baptised at Mt. Matthew's Windsor. After another four years, at the age of 41, Bertha had her last child, a daughter Elsie. All her children survived infancy but the eldest son, George Theodore died in 1885 at the age of 15. Their second son, Ernest Essington, became an architect and was relied on by his aunts and uncle, and his parents, as trustee and executor of their various wills. In 1892 Ernest had a practice in Castlereagh Street Sydney, and another son, Charles Jonathan was a bank clerk in Temora. [302] Raymond died in the 1914-18 war.[303]

Jonathan Lawrey Hassall seems to have made his living by investing money in mortgages. Most were for amounts up to £200 and for short terms, but occasionally he lent much more. In 1880 he accepted a mortgage for £20,000 from his kinsman George Rouse of "Guntawang".[304] Of this he recovered only part when the mortgaged property was sold by Rouse's executors for £4,652 , and the mortgage was discharged a few months after Jonathan died in 1899.[305] In his obituary Jonathan is described as being "a man of very retiring disposition who took little interest in public matters." [306]

Bertha died on 21st January 1892 at her residence "Murragumbal", Smith Street, Summer Hill. She had been suffering for about six weeks with cancer of the pancreas. She was buried at St. Matthews, Windsor and amongst the mourners was Gerard D'Arcy Irvine, former minister of St. Matthew's and the future co-adjutor bishop of the Anglican Church in Sydney.

Bertha's children :
George Theodore HASSALL b. 22/8/1869 d. 9/4/1885
Ernest Essington b. 10/3/1871 m. Inez YORK

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293 St. Matthew's C. of E. Baptismal Register 1841
294 St. Mathew's Windsor, Marriage Register 16/9/1865
295 General Register of Baptisms and Marriages performed by Wesleyan Ministers in the NSW District 1816-41.
296 St. Matthew's C. of E. Baptismal Registers 1869 - 1878.
297 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 20/5/1899.
298 RGD Old System Registered Deeds.
299 St. John's Parramatta, Baptismal Register 2/10/1881.
300 St. Matthew's Windsor Burial Registration for George Theodore Hassall, d. 9/4/1885.
301 Sands, Sydney and Suburban Directories, 1887-1899
302 Supreme Court, Will no. 4/18121.
303 P.A. Hassall, Letter to J. Warner 1982.
304 RGD Registered Deeds, Book 233/355.
305 RGD, Registered Deeds, Book 612/440 and Book 650/768.
306 Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 20/5/1899.

Charles Jonathan b. 3/4/1872 m. Emily YORK
Rowland James b. 8/10/1873 m. Alice MACKAY
Richard Macquarie b. 24/11/1874 m. S. BARKER
Madeleine Bertha b. 23/7/1876 m. Reginald NOSSITER
Raymond Langley b. 6/8/1878
Elsie Dora b. 5/9/1881 d. 16/5/1953.

Isobel Noad (1848 – 1915)

On January 1848 Mary bore twin girls to her new husband John Bowlin, at Cobbora, in the Central West of NSW. By the time these girls were six they were back in the Hawkesbury District and living at "Jericho" on South Creek, where they grew up. Nothing further is known of her twin Emmeline Harriet. At the age of 31 Isobel married William Henry Noad, an Englishman who had settled with his family at East Maitland. William was three years younger than Isobel, which may have been why she gave her age as 27 when she filled in the register ! Like his father, William was a carpenter originally. [307]In later years he became a "contractor". William was a descendant of the noble English families of Stafford and Howard through Elizabeth Howard Beeson who married a William Henry Noad. [308]

Isobel lived in Newcastle Street, East Maitland for the rest of her life but maintained contact with her family. Her mother was with her for the birth of at least one of her children,[309] and her sister Emma Josephson witnessed her will in November 1914 and may have stayed with her until her death in January of the next year. Isobel died two weeks before her 67th birthday, of lymphatic leukaemia and had been ill for 18 months. [310] Isobel left an estate of £1,268, which included life assurance policies and real estate. She directed that her husband could use, during his life, the interest from the money realised by the sale of the real estate and that everything should then be divided among her children. [311]

Isobel bore eight children within eight years, including two sets of twins. Three died in infancy . Her only surviving son, Harry Bowlin Noad fought in the First World War as a private in the 2nd Battalion, 1st Australian Division and was killed at the Dardanelles on the first Anzac Day, 25th April 1915. [312]

Isobel's children :
Mary Hilda NOAD b. ca 1880 (m. Joseph R. SEALE 1903)
Clara Isobel b. ca. 1881
Harry F.B. b. 1883 (BDM 82/22213) d. 1883 (83/09025)
Phoebe M. b. 1884 (BDM 84/23940) d. 1884 (84/10545)
Emma Bowlin b. 1884 (BDM 84/23941) d. 1885 (BDM 85/11431)
Emma Alison b. ca. 1886
Harry Bowlin b. ca. 1886 d. 25/4/1915
Frances Stafford b. 3/7/1888.

John Edward Bowlin (1852 – 1897)

John Edward Bowlin was also born at Cobbora on the western plains of New South Wales, in June 1852. He seems to have had little desire to become a farmer like his father and at the age of 20 was working as a draper's assistant in Windsor [313] and he still described himself as a draper in 1885.[314] At the age of 25 John married Eliza Hanson at Paddington. Eliza was about 11 years his senior. She was

[307] St. Philip's Clydesdale Marriage Register, 18/6/1879.
[308] Primary Records, SAG 4/2279.
[309] BDM NSW Birth Cert. Francis Stafford Noad 3/7/1888.
[310] BDM NSW Death Certificate, Isobel Noad, 6/1/1915.
[311] Supreme Court Probate Divn. Will no. 4/67723.
[312] Supreme Court, Will no. 4/70819
[313] Sands, Country Directory 1872, Sydney 1872.
[314] Death Certificate Alexander Bowlin, 30/12/1885

the daughter of Joseph Samuel Hanson, a merchant of George Street Sydney who died in 1852, leaving considerable real estate to his wife and six children. During their marriage John and Eliza received over £8000 of principal from the sale of real estate, much of which had been let out and producing income for the family.[315]

John and Eliza remained in the Windsor district until a few years before his death in 1897, living at "Jericho" in the early 80s and remaining in the Berkshire Park after his parents' deaths in 1890. His children Lily Mary and Alexander were both born and both died at "Jericho". They both died of lung complaints, within a week of each other. Lily was 3 years old and Alexander was just 1 when they died. [316]

This tragedy would have contributed to the great tragedy of John's life. For some years he maintained his interest in the sporting, agricultural, charitable and political matters of the district. He was a committeeman with the Hawkesbury Race Club, the Hawkesbury District Agricultural Society and the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society[317] and in 1892 actively petitioned for the construction of a subway at the railway station. [318] John played cricket for the Albion Club and according to the local paper, was "good".[319] As late as 1892 John seems to have been well enough for his friend and brother-in-law Jonathan Hassall to name him as executor of his will, [320] but evidently his chronic alcoholism and the "mania" that went with it was recognisable by this time. It was probably the problems associated with John's drinking that precipitated the move to Old Canterbury Road, Petersham where John died in January 1897. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.[321]

Of his estate of £2080 , John left £2000 to his niece Amelia Hanson Oatley. [322] The obituary that appeared in the Windsor & Richmond Gazette did not ignore his faults, charitably inviting "him who is without sin (to) cast the first stone", and noted amongst the positive aspects of his life that he was "good hearted and generous and (left) behind many old-time friends". [323] He was 43 years of age when he died.

Emily (Annie) Hoyle (1854 – 1928)

The next of Mary and John's children was Emily Ann, often called Annie. She was born in August 1854 and married at the age of 29. She too married an Englishman, George Edward Hoyle, a master mariner, eight years her senior. She was the last of the sisters to marry and her sisters Lizzie and Emma witnessed her marriage. [324] She was married at St. Philip's Clydesdale and evidently returned to her parents' home when her husband went back to sea. Certainly, her three sons, George John, John Bowlin, and Frank Edward were born at "Jericho" between 1884[325] and 1887. [326]

By 1889 George and Annie were living in Balmain. George had left the sea and become a Commercial Traveller.[327] During the next 10 years they lived in five different houses in the area and eventually settled at "Oatlands" in Batty Street, Rozelle. [328] It appears from her will [329] that Annie owned this house, along with five other cottages, four of them in Manly and one at Rose Bay. It was to the Rose Bay cottage in Hamilton Street that Annie moved after the death of her husband in October 1925 and

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[315] RGD Registered Deeds, Books 261/871; 268/585; 372/481; 562/668; etc.
[316] BDM, Death Certificates Lily Bowlin 27/12/1884 & Alexander 30/12/1884.
[317] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 16/1/1897, p7.
[318] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 13/2/1982. p.3.
[319] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 29/12/1888, p4.
[320] Supreme Court , Probate Division, Will no. 4/18121
[321] BDM NSW Death Certificate, John Bowlin, 21/1/1897.
[322] Supreme Court , Probate Division, Will no. 4/13225
[323] Windsor & Richmond Gazette, 16/1/1897, p7.
[324] St. Matthew's Marriage Register, 4/8/1883.
[325] SMH, 19/5/1884
[326] St. Matthew's Baptismal Register, 1885 & 1887.
[327] Supreme Court Probate Divn. Will no. 4/134482.
[328] Sands, Sydney Directories, 1884-1925.
[329] Supreme Court Probate Divn. Will no. 4/155455.

where she died in September 1928. She was the last of Mary's children to die. She was executrix of her husband's will and of her sister Lizzie Wright's will. She left an estate of over £8000 to her three sons.

Emily's children:
George John HOYLE b. 4/5/1884
John Bowlin b. 26/6/1885
Frank Edward b. 5/4/1887.

Emma Josephson (1857 – 1921)

The youngest of the Bowlin girls was Emma Jane who was born at "Jericho" on 2nd July 1857. [330]

Emma Jane was witness to her sister Lizzie's marriage in 1879 and within a year she too was married. She married Francis Jacob Josephson at St. Matthew's Church Windsor on 20th April 1880.[331] Frank was the son of Isaac John Josephson and his wife Juliet Mary Hanson who was sister to John Bowlin's wife Eliza.* Frank inherited half of his mother's share of Joseph Samuel Hanson's estate as well as part of his father's estate.[332] Despite this wealth he seems to have chosen a career in the public service, first as a clerk and later as the Officer-in-Charge of the Immigration Office. By 1899 he had been appointed a Justice of the Peace. All this time Emma and Frank lived at 20 Albert Parade, Ashfield, their home being called, romantically, "Emmsville". The romance did not last, however, and they separated in 1900. Emma sued for divorce in November 1900. She did not name a co-respondent and the petition did not come to trial. [333] By March 1901 Frank was living in Melbourne.[334] Emma filed another petition in July 1904. This time she was successful and the *decree nisi* was made absolute in March 1905. [335] An alimony settlement appears to have been made out of court. They had no children.

By the time her divorce decree became absolute Emma was living in Manly where she kept a boarding house with her friend Sarah North. In 1910 she raised a mortgage of £950 on land she owned in the Camera Heights subdivision. This mortgage was discharged after her death. [336]

Emma lived until April 1921 when she died of pernicious anaemia at " St. Roman's" Private Hospital Manly. She was 63 years old. [337] She left an estate of over £2600 , mostly to her nephew George Hoyle, with a cash bequest to her nephew Ernest Hassall, her silver to her sister Annie, her linen and an annuity to her friend Sarah North and her jewellery to her Hassall and Noad nieces. [338]

Emma was buried at St. Matthew's Church of England Cemetery, Windsor, with her grandparents John Bowlin and Christina Saunders and her sister Catherine.

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Jane's Children

Jane's family moved to the Mudgee district in the Central West of NSW after 1871. The 1877-8 Electoral Roll lists Edward, William, and Robert John Scifleet as living in Lewis Street Mudgee,

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330 St. Matthew's Windsor Baptismal Register 1857
331 St. Matthew's Windsor Marriage Register 20/4/1880.
* i.e. Emma's sister-in-law and mother-in-law.
332 RGD Registered Deeds , Book 683/553
333 RGD Registered Deeds , Petition no. 5078.
334 RGD Registered Deeds , Book 800/899.
335
336 RGD Registered Deeds , Book 916/789
337 BDM NSW Death Certificate, Emma Josephson 17/4/1921.
338 Supreme Court Probate Divn. Will no. 4/107852.

Aaron Scifleet at Lawson Street Mudgee and Moses (Willar) and John Scifleet at Nash's Flat.

Edward Scifleet (1843 - 1934)

Edward Scifleet married Mary Ann Dixon in 1865[339] and they had two children, one, a female, died in infancy, the other Edward T. died at the age of 8. Mary Ann died on 18th October 1868 at the age of 24 and was buried in the Old Mudgee Cemetery. She was the daughter of Charlotte[340] and Prussian D. Dickson.[341] Mary is remembered on a headstone that was removed from the Old Cemetery and placed in the new. The headstone is to the memory of Richard Thomas Scifleet who died in March 1873, aged 2, and also Thomas Peter Scifleet who died 21st February 1875, aged 4. Mary Ann's name and date of death has been added on a third line, although these could not have been her children.[342] These two children are also remembered on their parents' memorial in the Anglican section of the cemetery.

Edward was a blacksmith living in Mudgee when he and Mary Howard had a son , Peter Thomas, on 25th June 1870[343]. This may be the Thomas Peter who died on 21st February 1875[344] as his age is given as 4 years and 6 months. Edward married Mary Howard in 1871[345] . Mary Howard may have been a widow with children, or Edward may have had two families simultaneously. Mary and Edward are buried in the Anglican section of the Mudgee Cemetery. Included on their monument ("erected by his loving children") is "their daughter Sarah died 28th December 1903, aged 30 and son William Henry d. 6th December 1908 aged 40". Of their other children, Mary Ann (Mrs Henry Murkins) and Agnes Alice (Mrs James Murkins) both lived into the second half of the 20th Century. Both are buried in the Anglican section of the Mudgee Cemetery.

Edward died on 30th July 1934 (his age is given 94 when he was really only 91 – he or his family must have been proud of his longevity) Mary died 13th September 1902 at the age of 59.[346]

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339 NSW BDM Index Marriages 1865/2602
340 ML CY371
341 NSW BDM Index Deaths 68/05228
342 Transcripts of Mudgee Cemeteries NSW , Nepean Family History Society Record Series #18
343 Western Goldfields Baptisms, Presbyterian Church 8/6/1854 – 20/6/1875. SAG Reel 101.
344 This child died intestate with an estate of £200. (Administration of the estate was granted to his father Edward on 1st April 1875 Will #2/1322). How did this 4year old acquire an estate of £200 ?
345 NSW BDM Index Marriages 1871/2801
346 Mudgee Cemetery.

Edward's children : (Ref # from NSW BDM Index)
Unnamed female b. 1866 d. 1866(#05335)
Edward T. b. 1867 (#12405) d. 1875 (#07728)
William Henry b. 1868 m. Ellen TAYLOR 1890 (#5040) in Mudgee d. 6/12/1908
Thomas Peter b. 25/6/1870 (#13026) d. 21/2/1875 (#07720)
Richard Thomas b. 1872 (#13237) d. 3/1873 (Mudgee cemetery)
Sarah b. 1874 d. 28/12/1903
Agnes Alice b.1875 (#14784) (m. James MURKINS 1897 #1426)
John Howard b. 1877[347] m. Amelia J. PROCTOR 1905 (#1850) in Mudgee d. 22/7/1915
Mary Ann b. 1881[348] (? m. Henry MURKINS 1898, [349] d. 3/5/1928) d. 29/6/1967

Robert John Scifleet (1845 – 1904)

Robert was born in 1845 [350] and married Mary Walsh in 1870 and they had 5 sons and 2 daughters. Their first son and their youngest son both died in infancy.
Robert and Mary died within 10 days of each other, Robert on 24th May 1904 and Mary on 2nd June. Mary is buried in the Roman Catholic section of the Mudgee cemetery, with a headstone "erected by her children Jack, Cis, Ted, George & May". Robert is buried beside his mother in the Anglican section, with a headstone erected by his children.
Four of their children married in Sydney. Their son Jack eventually moved to Gloucester on the NSW mid-north coast where he died .

Robert's children : (the references are from the NSW BDM Index)
Robert Edward b. 1871 (71/13204) d. 1872 (72/05002)
Robert John (Jack) b. 1872 (72/13198) (m. 1896 Eliza J. WARNER 96/4816) d. 17/1/1935(?)
Cordelia Mary Jane (Cis) b. 1874 (74/14362) m.Stanley L. BROWN (1902/6238) in Balmain
Edward James (Ted) b. 1876 (76/15305) m. Mary KERR 1899 (#1567) in Newtown
George 1878 (78/16786) (?m. Lillian GORRIE 1901/7069) in Mudgee
Mary May b. 1882 (82/21790) m. William J.B. O'Brien 1903 (#8649) in Leichhardt.
William S. b. 1885 (85/2624) d. 1886 (86/11515)

William P S Scifleet (1847 -1907)

William was born in 1847[351] and married Mary Ann Taylor in 1870[352] and from then until Mary Ann's early death in 1887[353] at the age of 42, they had seven children. They lived in Coonamble on the western plains of New South Wales. An 1884 Directory describes "W. Scifleet" as a "carrier" of Coonamble. Mary Ann died at the age of 42 on 19th November 1887 and was buried at Coonamble.
William PS Scifleet died in Brewarrina in 1907 at the age of 63.[354]
William Scifleet's cousin William McKellar (1832-1895) had also established himself in Coonamble.[*]

William's son Thomas Benjamin moved his family from Coonamble to Sydney in about 1942 , then on to Cootamundra and then Howlong. His wife Gwen died there at the age of 38 and is buried in Albury. [355]

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[347] NSW BDM Index Births 1877/15538
[348] NSW BDM Index Births 1881/21171
[349] NSW BDM Index Marriage 1898/1375.
[350] NSW BDM Pre 1856 Index Births 31/1146
[351] NSW BDM Pre 1856 Index 34/1960
[352] NSW BDM Index Marriages 1870/2755
[353] NSW BDM Index Deaths 1887/11018.
[354] NSW BDM 1907/694.
[*] Speaking to Margaret Vass, a descendant of William and Annie McKellar, in Coonamble in the1980s, she affirmed that the current family knew that they were related to the Scifleets, but did not know how.
[355] Letter from Mrs Valerie Scifleet of Queanbeyan, 12th May 1982. Mrs Scifleet also mentions that her children were both born with "the unmistakable Scifleet stamp – red hair !"

William's children : (the references are from the NSW BDM Index)
Henry b. 1873 (73/13993) m. Sophia M. Peacock 1902 (#9041) in Coonamble d. 1943 (#8890)
William b. 1875 (75/10586)
Cordelia J. b. 1877 (77/23834) m.
Ellen b. 1879 (79/12173) m. John J. Jenkins 1899 (#5699) in Coonamble.
Thomas Benjamin b. 1881 (81/22607)
Annie Alice b. 6/8/1883 (83/25727) d. 10/8/1883 (Coonamble cemetery).
John b. 1885 (85/27722)

Aaron Henry Scifleet (1849 – 1930)

Aaron married Amelia Augusta Vile in 1868[356]. They had at least six children of which at least one died as a child. Most of the children were baptised in the Wesleyan Church . Aaron gave his occupation as a carter of Mudgee. He gave his abode as Nash's Flat when the last two children were baptised. From the registrations of their children's marriages, it is possible that the family moved from the Mudgee district in the late 19th Century.
It is possible that Amelia died in Wellington in 1909 (BDM#15654). Aaron died in the mental hospital in Orange in 1930.[357]

Aaron's children : (the references are from the NSW BDM Index)
Henrietta L. b. 1869 (#14331)
Henry Peter b. 8/2/1875 (#14715) (m. Bridget Corbett 1900 (#1869) in Orange
Florence Jane b. 30/6/1878 (#16807) m. Henry F. Warren 1898 (#5867) in Millthorpe.
Frederick Charles b. 16/5/1880 (#18812) d. 1884 (#11175)
Jack Augustus b. 21/1/1883 (#23742)
Amelia Louise b. 7/12/1885 (#26082) d. 1905 (#3469) in Wellington.

Willar Moses Scifleet (1852 - 1937)

Moses married Mary Ann White in 1876[358] and a child Francis James was born the following year.[359] No other information has been found, but from his mother's death certificate, it is known that he was living at Nash's Flat in the Mudgee district in 1889.

There is a death registration for "Walter Mose" son of Edward and Jane, who died in Mudgee in 1937.[360]

John Frederick Scifleet 1854 - 1935)

John married Catherine Ellen Davis at Mudgee in 1886 and they had ten children[361] who survived childhood (John William died 1886, aged 2). Some of these children stayed in Mudgee and others moved further west , Dubbo, Mendooran, Dunedoo, Coonabarabran, nearly all on the land .[362] Their daughter Una (Mrs Bill Perrett) moved to Queensland and their youngest son William was living in Young, NSW in 1982.

John died on 19th May 1935; Catherine died 7th October 1941. They are buried in the Cobbora Cemetery , NSW.

John Frederick's children : (reference # from NSW BDM Index.)

Cordelia Jane (Jinny ?) b. 1880 (#18633) (m. John H. Craft 1907 (#7710) in Gulgong)

356 NSW BDM Marriages Index 1869/2891
357 NSW BDM 1930/20331.
358 NSW BDM Marriages Index 1876/3331
359 NSW BDM Births Index 1877/15612.
360 NSW BDM Deaths Index 1937/15956.
361 Letter from Mrs Janette Scifleet of Young, 2nd May 1982.
362 Letter from Elsie (Mrs Ted) Scifleet of Dubbo, 13th May 1982.

Nelly b. 1882(#21849) m. William J. Piper 1917 (#4265) in Dunedoo.
Kate b. 1886 (#27247) (m. Thomas Nott 1908 (#3131) in Wellington).
George H. b. 1889 (#27261) m. Anastasia Whale 1914 (#14864) in Gulgong.
James W. b. 1891 (#12363)
Edward William (Ted) b. ca 1894 m. Elsie
William Frederick b. 1897 (#17709)
William E.L. b. 1894 (#36749)
Eva M. b. 1900 (#36595) m. Donald M. Ferguson 1927 (#9885) in Dunedoo
Una E.M. b. 1903 (#23111) m. Arthur W. Perrett 1928 (#6516) in Dunedoo
Daphne b. ca 1907 (m. Jack Yeo) d. 17/6/1972 buried Mendooran NSW

George Izzard (1860 – 1934)

George was born in Windsor but was living in Mudgee by 1879 when he married Frances Elizabeth Buckley. He was 19 years old. They had five children over the next ten year, the first three in the Mudgee district and the last two in Penrith. George was living in the York Estate at Penrith before his death. He died of chronic bronchitis and chronic pneumonia on 11th April 1934. He is buried in the Church of England Cemetery at Kingswood.

George's children : (the references are from the NSW BDM Index)
Emily Jane b. 1880 (#18687) (m. William Robert MANNING) d. 1974.
Elizabeth A. b. 1881 (#21158)
George W. b. 1884 (#25534) in Mudgee
Clara M. b. 1886 (#29144) in Penrith
Lillian M. b. & d. 1890 (# 28382)

CONCLUSION

When Elizabeth McKellar arrived in New South Wales she was without family and under sentence of exile. New South Wales was a hostile land and she was at the mercy of the system. In the colony she avoided her mistakes of her past and kept within the law. She seems to have worked hard, learned a profession, acquiring a rudimentary education, becoming to some degree independent. She seems to have been at pains to keep her convict history from her children: none of them seems to have known her by the name under which she was transported.

When Elizabeth died in 1870, having spent most of her life in the colony, she was surrounded by a large family. In a society where the services of a midwife were heavily called upon but rarely recorded, her memorial must be her family. When she died six of her children were still living, at least 25 of her grandchildren and more than a dozen great-grandchildren had already been born.

Elizabeth had ample cause to view her life in New South Wales as a success. Her sons and grandsons had found respectable trades, her daughters and grand-daughters had married into farming and business families, some working their way up into the middle classes, some even acquiring the respectability of the gentry. Elizabeth would no doubt have been satisfied.

Although this history contains the facts of births, deaths and marriages, there are many stories that are just hinted at : the Napoleonic Wars; the early days of the colony of New South Wales; the days of the goldrush; the daily lives of the pioneer men, women and children living in the outback; the depressions, the periods of boom and bust; Harry Noad's death at Gallipoli. These events shaped the nation of Australia, but they also shaped the family of Elizabeth McKellar.

APPENDIX

1. The tenuous link : Finding Joshua Allott

I found Joshua Elliott in the usual manner,[363] working back from my own birth. A look at the appropriate church register told me that Joshua had been married with the consent of the Governor; the application for consent established that Joshua was born in the colony in about 1810. Why then did he not appear on the 1828 Census ? Why was his birth not recorded in the early Mutch Index ?

The Joshua Elliott who married Mary Hampden in 1817 may have been his father, but my Joshua's (or Joseph, as he was by then known) death certificate gave his mother's name as Elizabeth Morris. That same Joshua and Mary Elliott appeared in the 1822 and 1825 musters but no children were listed with them. They did not appear in the 1828 Census.

The mystery was solved by one of those flukes for which we are so grateful but at the thought of how easily we could have missed them, we shudder. I was looking on AO Reel 1243 for something. Not finding it I started to rewind the reel. I paused in the rewinding long enough for the name Joshua Alliott to catch my eye. It was probably a misspelling as the name in the margin was Allott, but the name that caught my eye registered as Joshua Elliott.

My next step was to check the 1828 Census for the names Alliott and Allott. There I found Joshua and Mary Allott who had come out on the *Earl Cornwallis* and the *Admiral Gambier*. They were the same as the Joshua and Mary Elliott of the earlier musters. But still no child Joshua was listed.

The Mutch Index, however, recorded the baptisms in 1812 of Josiah (sic) Allott and his brother Dugal McKellar Allott, sons of Josiah Allott and his wife Elizabeth.

Flicking through old notes that evening I found one that I had made in passing and had since forgotten. While looking for the baptisms of Joshua and Frances Elliott's children in the St. Matthew's Church of England, Windsor, register I had noticed that there was another brickmaker operating in Windsor at the same time as Joshua. I made a note of the name in case it was significant. The name was Dugal McKellar !

Back to the 1828 Census where I was disappointed to find Dugal such an old man – 60! – he could not have been the brother of Joshua. Then I noticed his family listed underneath : Elizabeth, aged 45, and his children : Joseph, aged 18, born in the colony; Dougal, aged 16, born in the colony, and five other younger children. The mystery was solved.

2. Why Joseph Elliott and not Allott ?

I can only assume that because both Elizabeth and Dugal were virtually illiterate and because of their Scots accents, their pronunciation of "Allott" was interpreted by the scribe who made out Joseph's application to marry, as "Elliott".

3. Elizabeth who ?

On Elizabeth's death certificate her father's name is given as John Morris, but her name was recorded as Morrow when she married McKellar in 1815. The information given about her in the 1828 Census is that she was transported on the *Arius* in 1818.

If she was the mother of the children listed with her in the census, Elizabeth would have had to have arrived well before 1818. In any case, there was no convict ship *Arius* arriving in 1818 or at any other time. Assuming that she arrived before 1810 (the age on her death certificate puts that date at around 1806), I searched the 1806 and 1811 musters, the Index to Convict Indents 1801-1814, the Convict Transportation Registers 1788-1809 and 1810-1817, the Returns of Males and Females, 1822, etc. etc. for an Elizabeth Morris/Morrow/Allott/Elliott/McKellar who was vaguely the right age, to no avail.

I went back to the 1828 Census. Knowing that the original had been hand-written, often by men with

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[363] Gray, Nancy, Compiling Your Family History, Sydney, 1979

little education, and that what I was looking at was, at best, a handwritten copy of the original handwritten census, which in turn was a copy of the handwritten returns, I decided that it was possible that the "1818" had originally been 1808.

I searched for a suitable ship. The *Æolus* which left England in 1808 seemed the most likely, but still there was no Elizabeth Morrow or Morris on board. There were a number of Elizabeths on board, some from northern England and one, Betty Murray, from Perth. (Elizabeth's death certificate gave her place of birth as Edinburgh.)

From here I went to the 1822 muster which listed Elizabeth Murray of the *Æolus* as being free by servitude after a sentence of 7 years. It also said that she was the wife of D. McKellar of Windsor and the mother of 6 children. Just to be sure I checked with the 1825 muster where the children were listed by name and age : Peter, 8; Mary 8; Joseph 15; Dugal 13; John 9; Jane 4; all born in the colony. The names and ages tallied with the 1828 Census.

So Elizabeth McKellar had arrived in 1809 on the *Æolus* as Betty Murray, alias Baillee, alias Elizabeth Barclay.

[Elizabeth Murray arrived in Sydney on 26th January 1809 on board the convict ship AEolus. She had been sentenced three years earlier at the Perth assizes to seven years transportation to New South Wales, for theft. She was about 26 years old at the time.
A sentence of 7 years for a woman was virtually (and probably intentionally) a life sentence. Whereas a man on finishing his sentence could work his passage back to England, a woman could not. (Lord Hawkesbury protested against this in Parliament.) It appears that most women transported were young, healthy and of childbearing potential. Many children were transported with their mothers.
It is possible that Elizabeth arrived in the colony as a married woman. The AEolus indent gives her two alias names, Baillee and Barclay, which may reflect Scottish tradition giving her father's and mother's names, making a third surname, her husband's.

This might also have been the reason that she did not marry in the colony until 1815 – 7 years after leaving Scotland (and her husband) – the statuary period for considering a partner "dead" and the "surviving" partner eligible to re-marry.

Married Women's Bynames

Modernly, in most English speaking cultures, a woman usually changes her surname to that of her husband when she marries. It is only a very recent development for modern women to either keep their own surnames or else combine their surnames with that of their husbands, and these practices are still not the norm. However, in Scotland the practice of a married woman using her husband's surname only began among certain classes in the 17th century, and only became the general norm in the late 19th or early 20th century. Even today, in Scottish law, a married woman is identified primarily by her original name, with any married name treated as an alias. So, for example, modernly if Elspeth Buchan marries Alexander Elphinstone and thereafter normally uses his surname, in the eyes of the Scottish law courts she is "Elspeth Buchan or Elphinstone".

In the middle ages, since most people did not have fixed, inherited family surnames anyway, there was no question of a woman changing her personal byname (which described her) to that of her husband (which, after all, described not her but him). Even among those times, cultures, and classes which did use fixed, inherited family surnames in Scotland, women did not normally change their surnames to that of their husbands on marriage.

As a consequence, in contrast to the modern English speaking world where we are used to thinking of a family as a group sharing the same surname, in medieval Scotland a family all using the same byname would have been an unusual coincidence. There were many families where each individual family member had a different byname. In the Scottish cultures where patronymic bynames were the norm (such as Gaelic culture), only children of the same

gender who shared the same father would share the same byname, while their father and mother would each have a different one. Even in Scottish families from times and naming cultures that used fixed, inherited family surnames, only the father and his children would share the same surname. The mother's surname would be different. (Note that in such naming cultures, even bastard children would normally use their father's surname.)

https://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/scotnames101.shtml
Added May 2022.]

4. "Old Mr So&So said …

Much family history research is stimulated by family stories and traditions, but some stories are disproved by that research and many more cannot be proved or disproved. Nonetheless, such traditions have have a place in family history in that they throw light onto family attitudes and that they may provide clues for future researchers when more records or more research tools are available. Following is an extract from J. Padley, Hawkesbury - Early Recollections, found in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. It relates to Dougal McKellar (1812-1901).

Reminiscences of the Hawkesbury

> A very pleasant and instructive afternoon may be passed in the company of Mr "Duke" McKellar of Macquarie Street - one of Windsor's oldest hands. He is to be found at home any day, and then, whilst he "puffs the cool tobacco smoke, and sees the white wreaths pass," he loves to relate the many ups and downs of his life. He is a native of Sydney, having been born in a house that stood on portion of the ground where Anthony Hordern and Son's imposing structure now is. He came to Windsor when he was only 6 years old, and has never been away for more than six months at a stretch since then, whilst never has he been outside the boundary of New South Wales. He was born in the year 1813, and is therefore 85 years of age. His father was a soldier, and held the important position of Orderly to Governor Macquarie. His wife was also a servant in Macquarie's household at Parramatta. Mr McKellar is father of eight children - five girls and three boys. One died in infancy, but the remainder of them are married, all have thriving families of their own and are mostly settled about this district.

It goes on with reminiscences of bushrangers and convicts.

5. Alternate Spellings of Names

Allot Alliott Elliot Ellit Allat
Bowlin Bowline Bowling
Creef Crief Creith
Izzard Ezzet Izard Izitt
McKellar McKellar
Scyflet Scifleet Siefleet Sciefleet Sciflect

6. Human Errors

There are human errors that are relevant to this history.

Fanny Parkins appears on the List of Female Prisoners … who arrived … from Nov. 1828 to Dec 1832[364] as arriving per *Forth* in 1830 when in fact she arrived on the *Kains* the following year.

At George Anthony Creef's baptism at St. Matthew's Windsor in 1860, his mother's maiden name is given correctly, but her father's name (Joseph Elliott) is recorded instead of the child's father's name. This error is continued in the Arndell Index.

These errors underline the importance of using as many sources as are available to check and cross-check information and of assessing carefully the reliability of a source.

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[364] A.O. of NSW, COD 7

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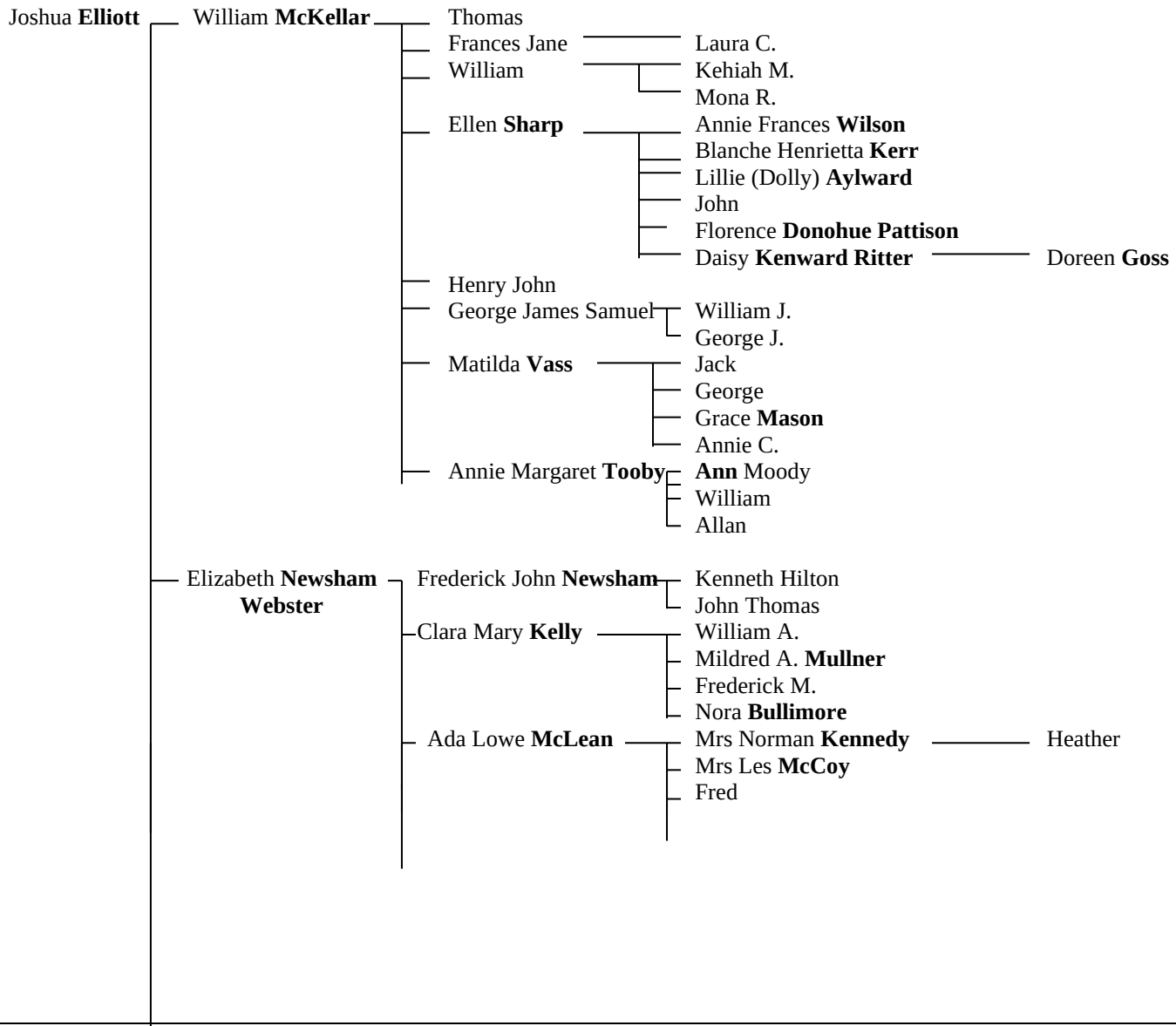
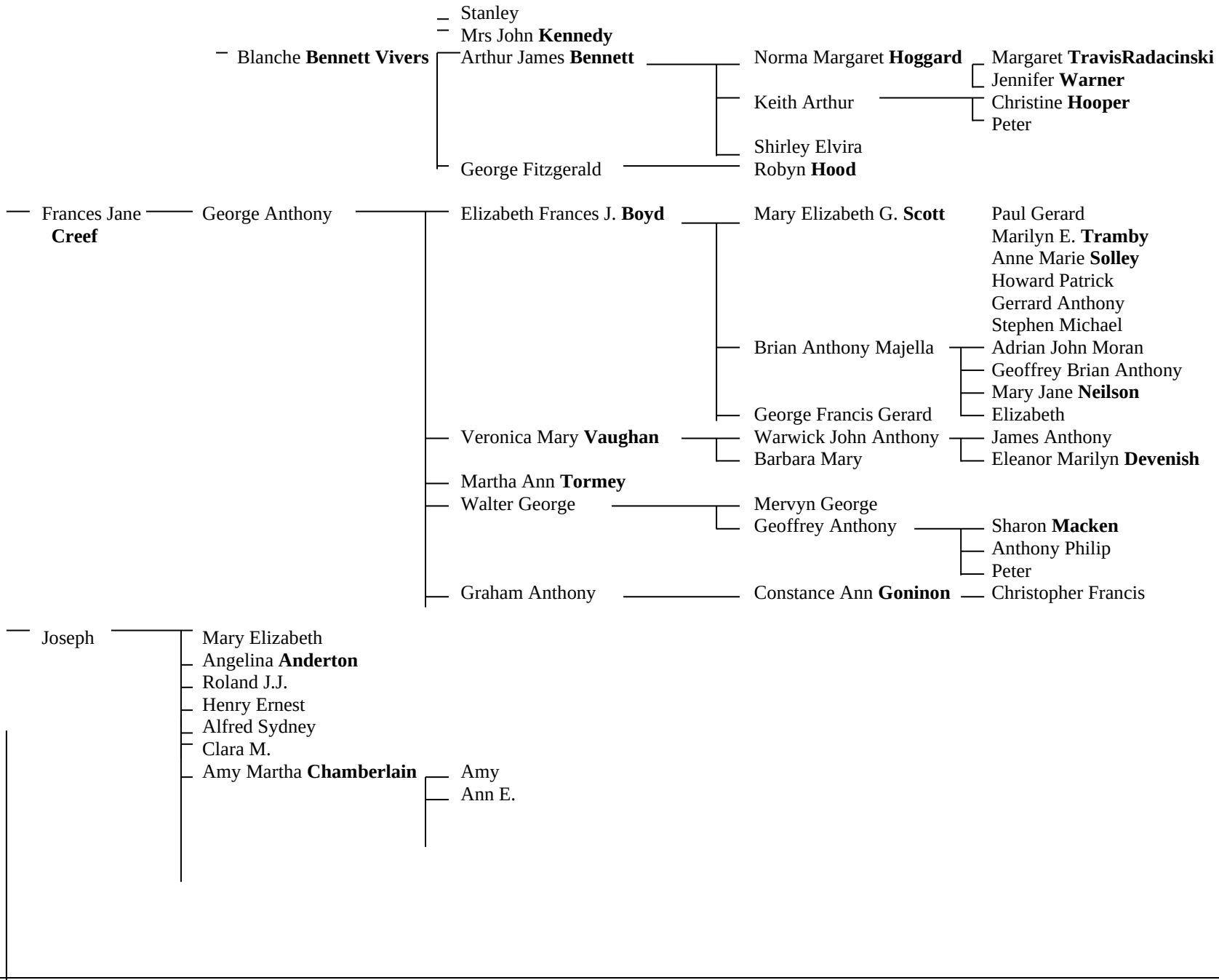
GENERATIONS TABLE OF DESCENDANTS

CHILDREN GRANDCHILDREN G-GRANDCHILDREN G-G-G CHILDREN GGG-G CHILDREN GGGG-GCHILDREN

of Elizabeth McKellar

WARNING : Some of this table is constructed solely from BD&M Indexes. Certificates need to be examined to prove lines.

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George Anthony
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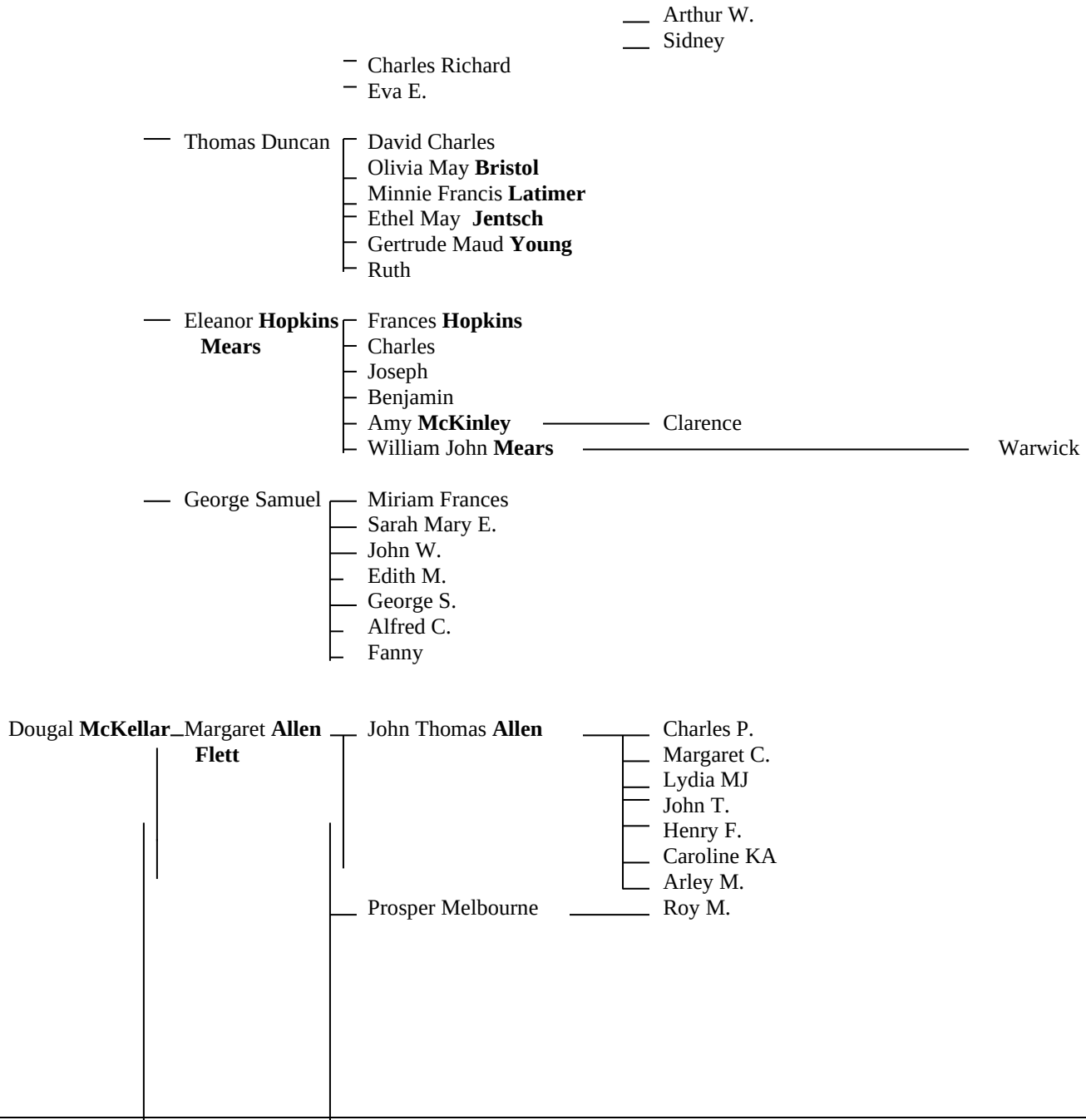
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Frances **Hopkins**
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Clarence
William John **Mears**
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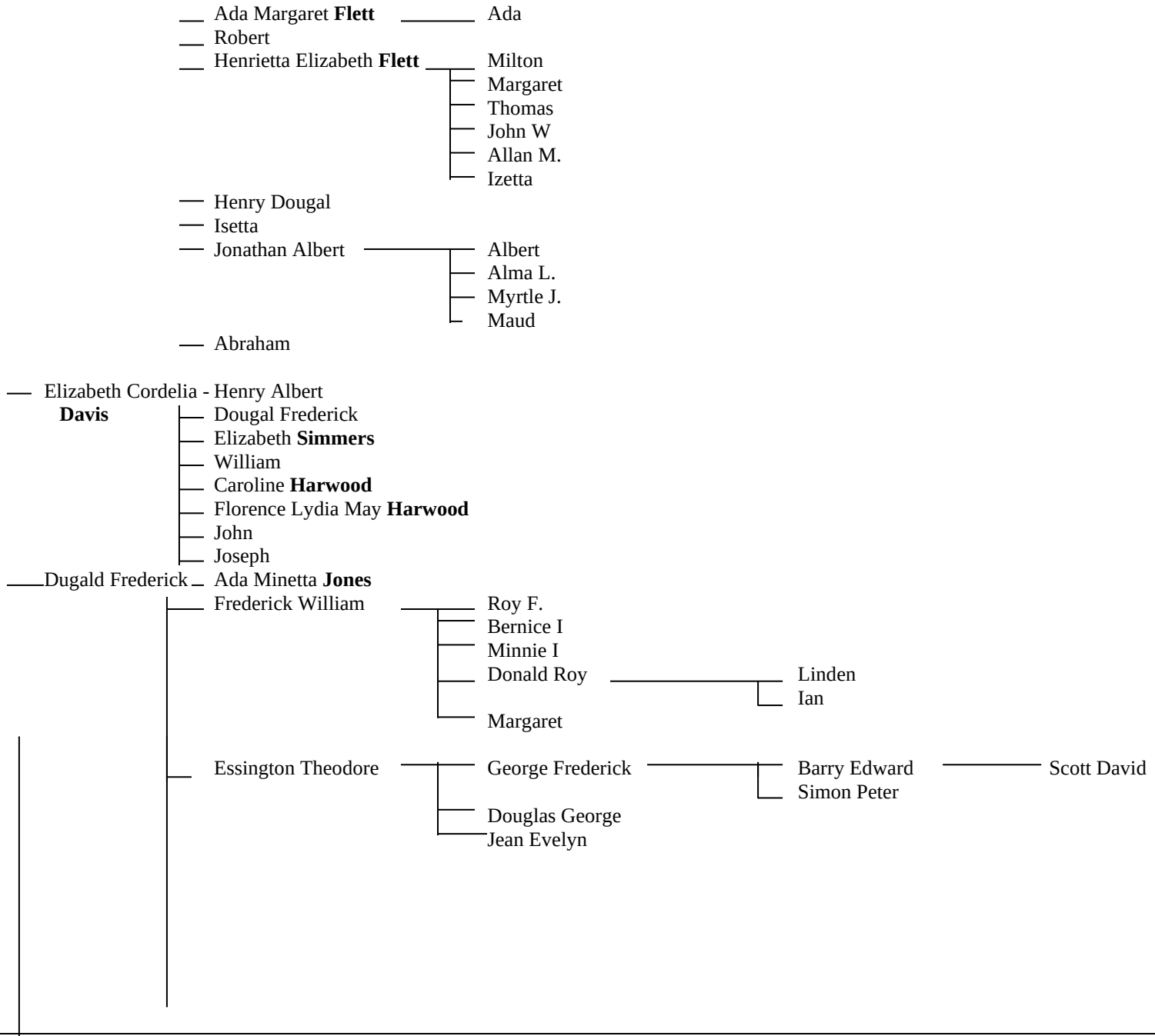
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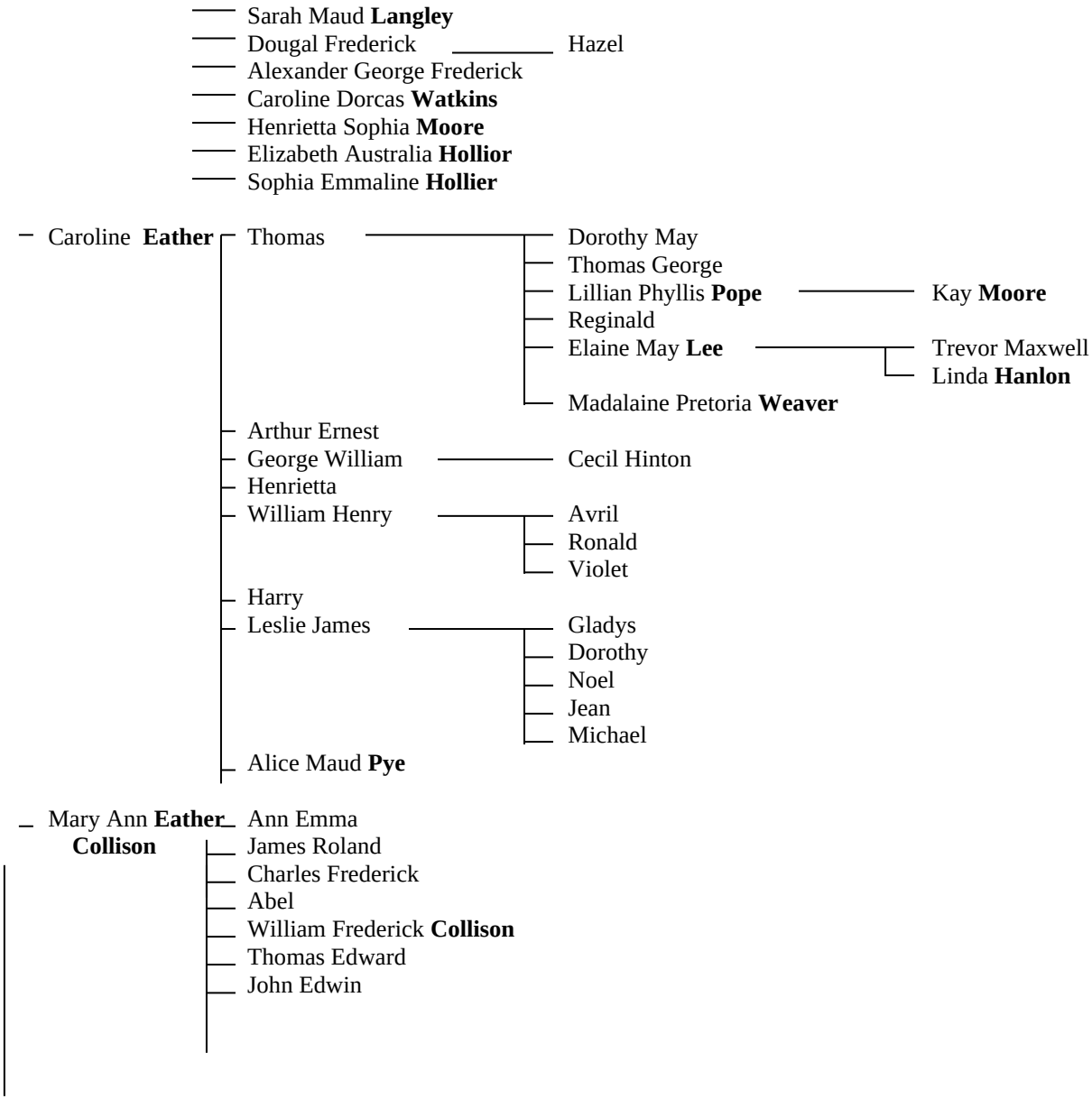
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Caroline **Eather**
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Ann Emma
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Abel
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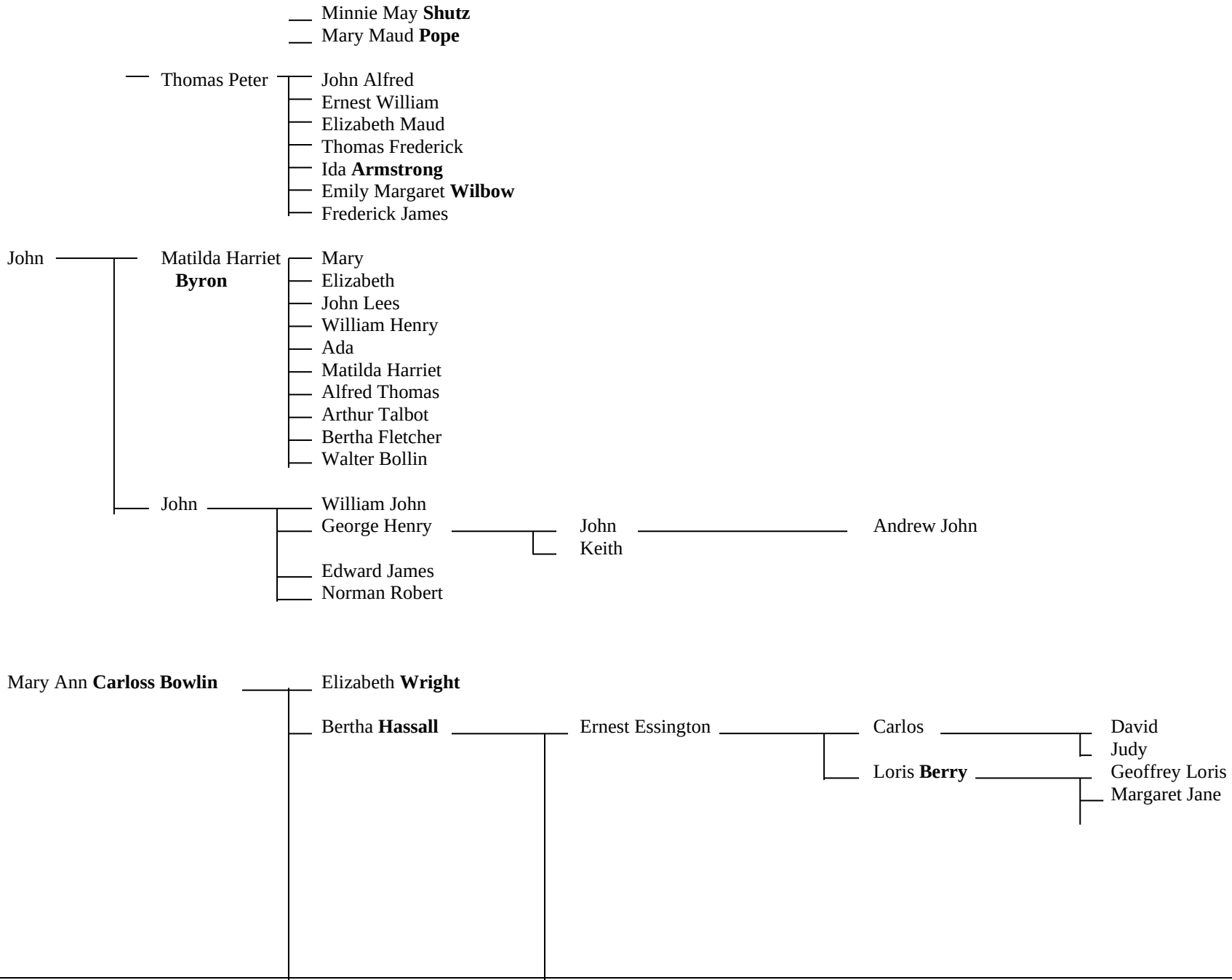
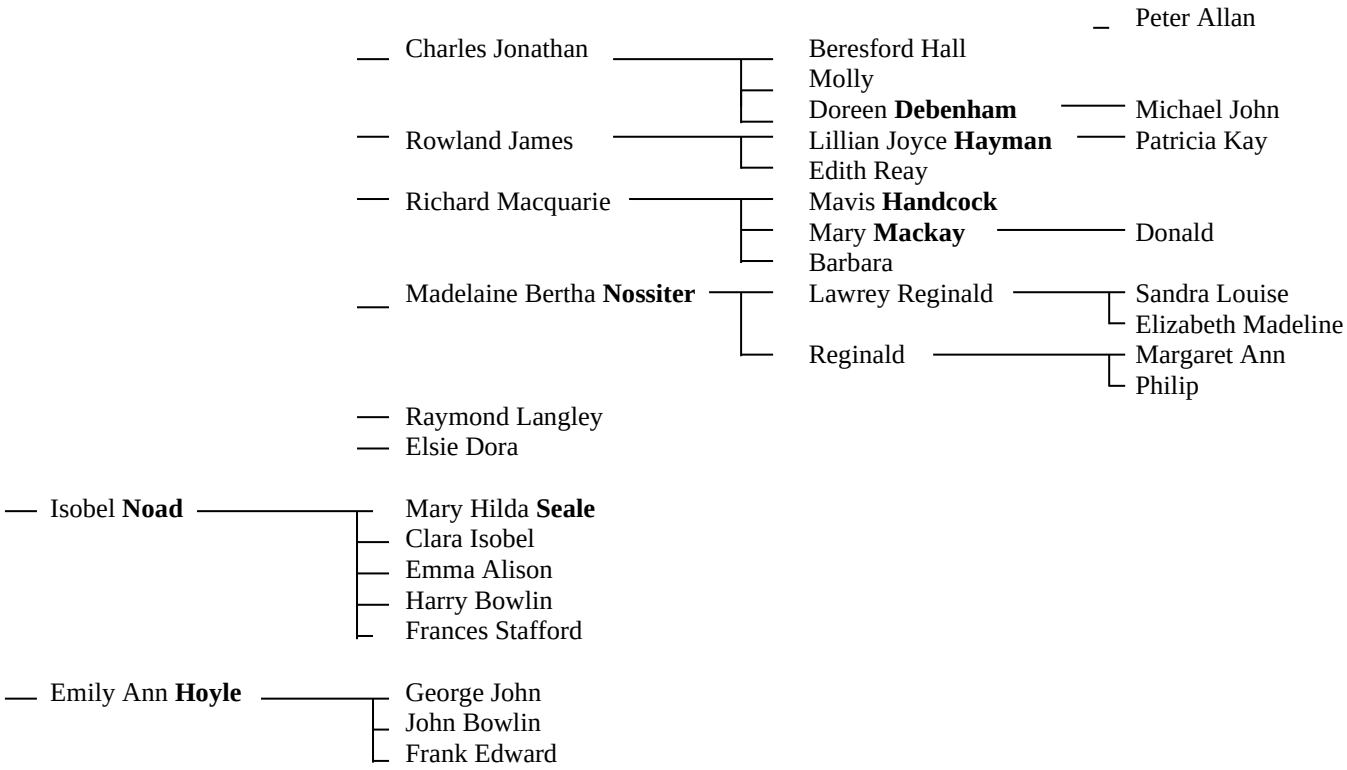
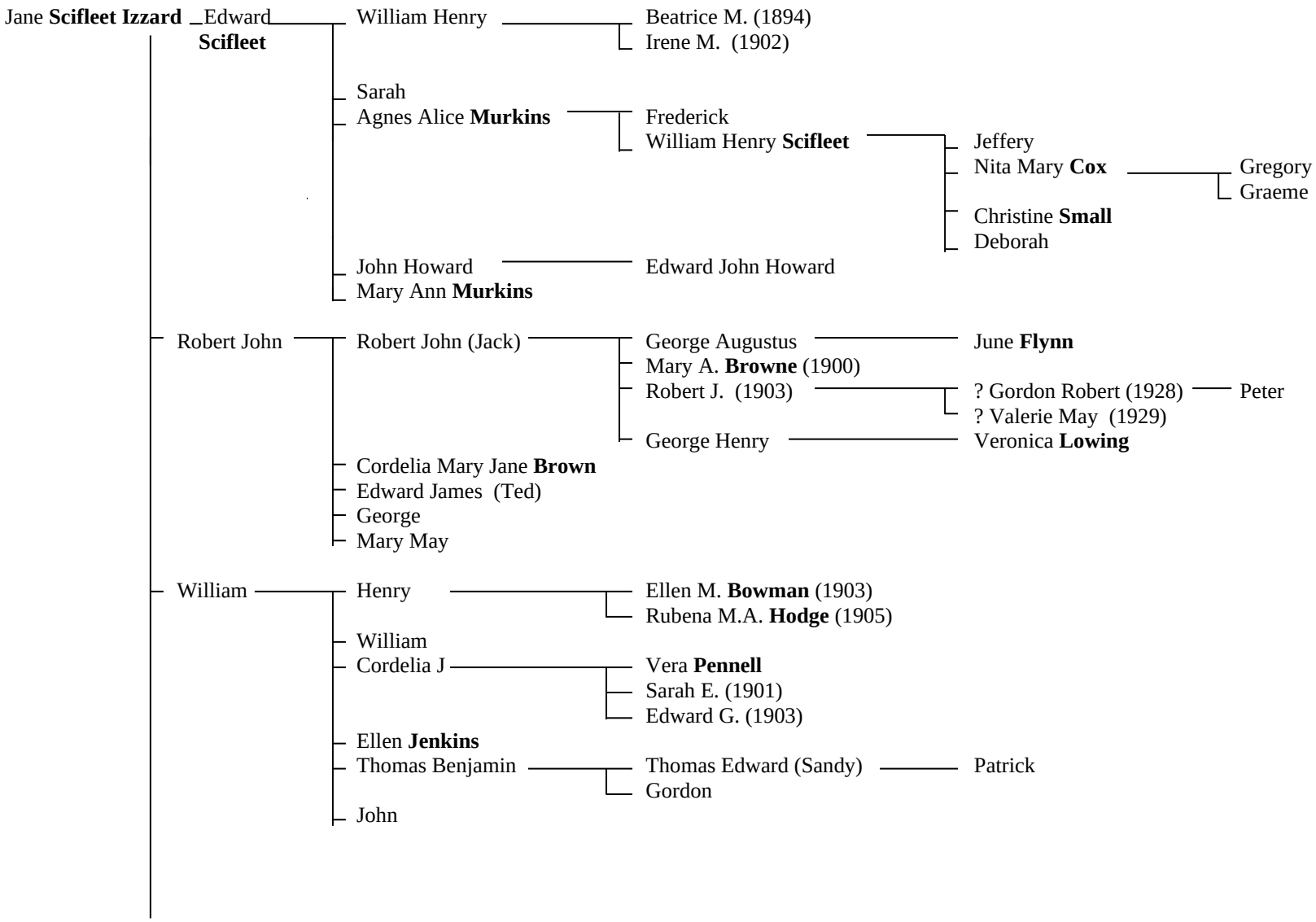
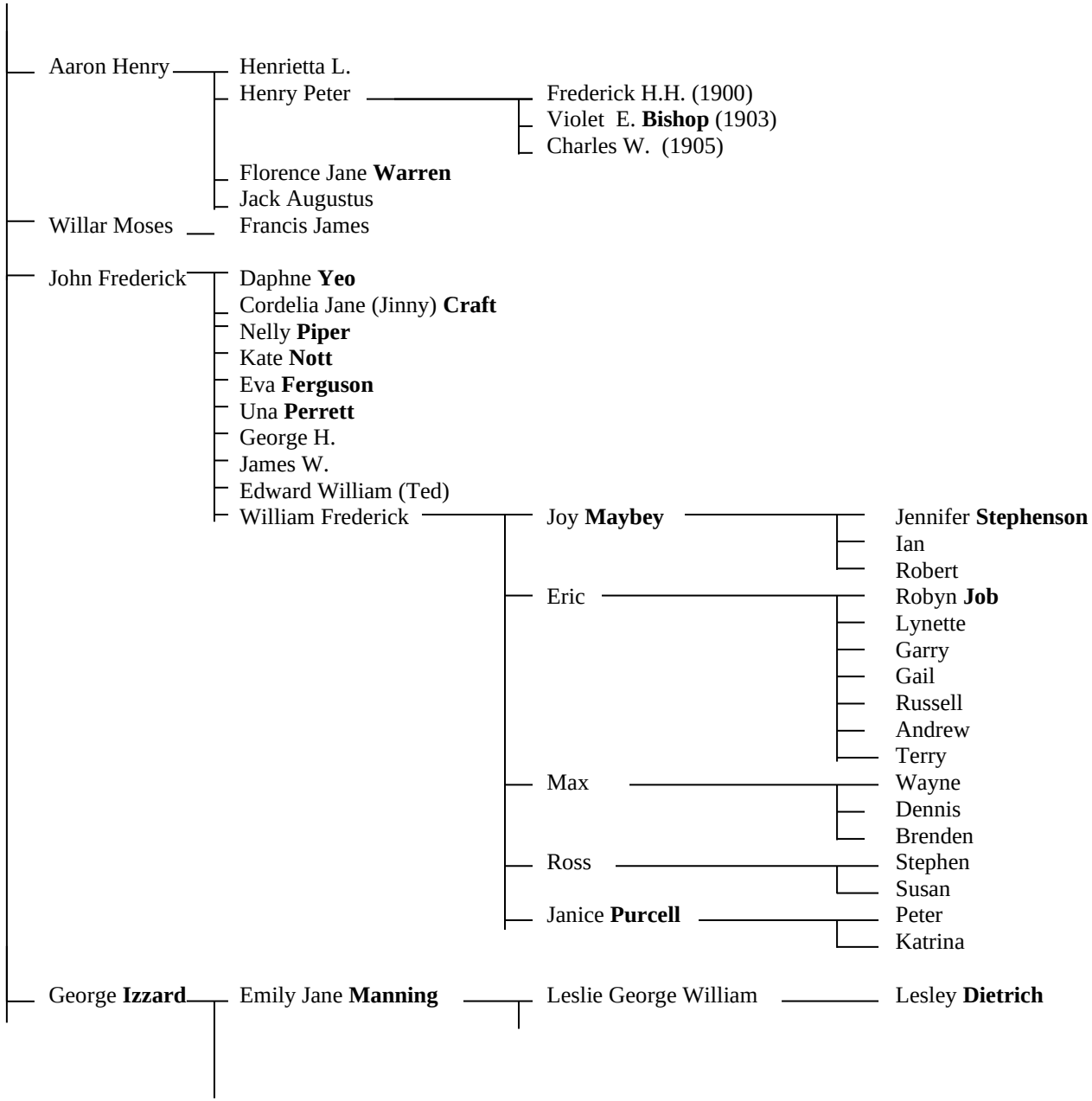
Thomas Edward
John Edwin


Minnie May **Shutz**
Mary Maud **Pope**
Thomas Peter
John Alfred
Ernest William
Elizabeth Maud
Thomas Frederick
Ida **Armstrong**
Emily Margaret **Wilbow**
Frederick James
John
Matilda Harriet **Byron**
Mary
Elizabeth
John Lees
William Henry
Ada
Matilda Harriet
Alfred Thomas
Arthur Talbot
Bertha Fletcher
Walter Bollin
John
William John
George Henry
John
Keith
Andrew John
Edward James
Norman Robert
Mary Ann **Carloss Bowlin**
Elizabeth **Wright**
Bertha **Hassall**
Ernest Essington
Carlos
David
Judy
Loris **Berry**
Geoffrey Loris
Margaret Jane


Peter Allan
Charles Jonathan
Beresford Hall
Molly
Doreen **Debenham**
Michael John
Rowland James
Lillian Joyce **Hayman**
Patricia Kay
Edith Reay
Richard Macquarie
Mavis **Handcock**
Mary **Mackay**
Donald
Barbara
Madelaine Bertha **Nossiter**
Lawrey Reginald
Sandra Louise
Elizabeth Madeline
Reginald
Margaret Ann
Philip
Raymond Langley
Elsie Dora
Isobel **Noad**
Mary Hilda **Seale**
Clara Isobel
Emma Alison
Harry Bowlin
Frances Stafford
Emily Ann **Hoyle**
George John
John Bowlin
Frank Edward


Jane **Scifleet Izzard**
Edward **Scifleet**
William Henry
Beatrice M. (1894)
Irene M. (1902)
Sarah
Agnes Alice **Murkins**
Frederick
William Henry **Scifleet**
Jeffery
Nita Mary **Cox**
Gregory
Graeme
Christine **Small**
Deborah
John Howard
Edward John Howard
Mary Ann **Murkins**
Robert John
Robert John (Jack)
George Augustus
June **Flynn**
Mary A. **Browne** (1900)
Robert J. (1903)
? Gordon Robert (1928)
Peter
? Valerie May (1929)
George Henry
Veronica **Lowing**
Cordelia Mary Jane **Brown**
Edward James (Ted)
George
Mary May
William
Henry
Ellen M. **Bowman** (1903)
Rubena M.A. **Hodge** (1905)
William
Cordelia J
Vera **Pennell**
Sarah E. (1901)
Edward G. (1903)
Ellen **Jenkins**
Thomas Benjamin
Thomas Edward (Sandy)
Patrick
Gordon
John


Aaron Henry
Henrietta L.
Henry Peter
Frederick H.H. (1900)
Violet E. **Bishop** (1903)
Charles W. (1905)
Florence Jane **Warren**
Jack Augustus
Willar Moses
Francis James
John Frederick
Daphne **Yeo**
Cordelia Jane (Jinny) **Craft**
Nelly **Piper**
Kate **Nott**
Eva **Ferguson**
Una **Perrett**
George H.
James W.
Edward William (Ted)
William Frederick
Joy **Maybey**
Jennifer **Stephenson**
Ian
Robert
Eric
Robyn **Job**
Lynette
Garry
Gail
Russell
Andrew
Terry
Max
Wayne
Dennis
Brenden
Ross
Stephen
Susan
Janice **Purcell**
Peter
Katrina
George **Izzard**
Emily Jane **Manning**
Leslie George William
Lesley **Dietrich**

- Stella Doris
- Elizabeth A.
- George W.
- Clara